MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III, NO 230 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.

SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY.				
3rd Oct.	Salsette	6000		
10th "	Arabia	8000		
17th "	Karmala	9000		
24th "	Moldavia	10000		
31st "	Caledonia	8000		
7th Nov.	Khyber	9050		
14th "	Persia	8070		
21st "	Medina	12500		
28th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500		

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Marseilles Special Sleeping Car train in connection with the Company's steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the visé of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

These Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Moyori Maru	S. Kushibiki	3772	30th Sept.	2nd Oct
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	29th Sept	11th Oct
Kirin Maru	T. Sasaki	3801	6th Oct	16th Oct
Iyo Maru	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	30th Oct.

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Saigon Maru.	4538	30th Sept.	10th Oct.
Luzon Maru	4078	24th Oct	4th Nov
Chosen Maru	3016	0th Nov.	17th Nov

For Freight apply to

Y. ASAI,
Manager.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

82, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!

Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.

HEALTH LITERATURE.

The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:

THE SWASTHYA SAHAI PHARMACY,
201, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Glasgow	A & C	6545	Sept. 7th
City of London	A & C	9090	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi	A & C	5583	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles	A & C	9250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo	A & C	7700	Nov. 13th

HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore	A & C	6947	....	16th Oct.
City of London	A & C	9000	....	24th Nov.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd. class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	355	532	426	639
London via Marseilles	532	1,032	426	798
Liverpool	532	802	426	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	715

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY"

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY

TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.

Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customerrs and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

Leave the office with a headache and go home? Don't do it—take Stearns' Headache Cure before you leave and you will arrive home in a pleasant mood. C 12

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing Date Time Route

"LINGA," 2,185 Tuesday, 28th Sept.* "LHASA," 2,184 Saturday, 2nd October. †Direct.

*Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 15th October, calling at Gutch Mandvi, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Subsidiary Mail).

S. S. "CHAKLA," 3,065 tons, sailing on Friday, the 1st October, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PALAMCOTTA," 3,413 tons, sailing on or about 30th September, via Marmagoa, calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents
Nicol Road(near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

27th Sept. 1915.

F. CORNAGLIA

BOMBAY & POONA.

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION

F. CORNAGLIA

Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY;

AND

Arsenal Road, POONA.

Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,273
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES HUNDIS BILLS, etc. of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave. Bombay, about
* S.S. Elysia	6388	J. Kinnaird	27th Sept. 1915
† S.S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	20th Oct. 1915
§ S.S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915
S.S. Olympia..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915

* To Glasgow direct.

† To Marseilles and Liverpool.

§ To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	634
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	967	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan).

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin.
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Dairen (Dalney)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney.
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tsehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles. (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.

(SCOTLAND)

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS — B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL — B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS — B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C GREASES — B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.

P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos: 108 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent characters, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.

JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

38 Bishopsgate London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kuala-Lumpur (F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Penang	Tientsin
Puket	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Batavia	(North China)
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Sourabaya	Hankow
	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE [illegible],
[illegible].

Post Box No. 24.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.

Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Kaminia Oil stops falling hair, makes them long and glossy, keeps the brain cool. Besides, it possesses delightful smell. Get a bottle to-day, from your nearest dealers. H 3

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED PUPILS for French class by educated Frenchman twice a week Rs. 10 per month. Apply "TEACHER", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED MESS COOK and two ASSISTANTS. Apply to THE PRESIDENT, Officers' Mess, 2nd-4th Dorsets, Ahmednagar. 979

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED—PAYING GUESTS with English family in well situated flat on Cuffe Parade. Large, airy rooms. Electric light and fans. Hot and cold baths. Good table. Moderate charges. Apply to "N. O. R." care of this paper.

WANTED for the Boarding House of Sultania Girls' School, Bhopal, a PARSI or NATIVE CHRISTIAN LADY to teach Kindergarten, Painting and Needle-work. Must not be under 35 years of age. Knowledge of Urdu essential. Apply to THE MILITARY SECRETARY to H. H. Bhopal. 801

WANTED on the 1st October, 1915, a thoroughly experienced Cook, clean, and capable, no other need apply, to work under a Khansamah. Good wages to a suitable man.

Original testimonials must be sent, which all be returned.

Apply the SECRETARY, Punjab Club, Lahore. 802

WANTED thorough experienced MINE FOREMAN for metalliferous Mines. Capable of handling Pathan labour. Must be able to survey and wellup in both opencaste and underground work, accounts, etc. Good salary to the right man. State experience, age caste, and when available with copies of testimonials. THE BALUCHISTAN MINING SYNDICATE, Ltd., Quetta. 978

WANTED Applications temporary EXECUTIVE and ASSISTANT ENGINEERS for employment on Famine Relief Works in Rajputana. Apply with copies of testimonials with a statement of Age and health to

H. C. SANDERS,
Superintending Engineer & Secy. to the A. G. G. in the P. W. D., Rajputana, Mt. Abu. 901

WANTED for the Bombay Presidency General Hospital now at Alexandria, Egypt, a CLERK on pay of Rs. 52-8-0 consolidated with free rations and outfit allowance of Rs. 100. This appointment would afford any clerk who wishes to obtain a colloquial knowledge of French a unique opportunity of doing so.

A. G. TRESIDDER, M.D., Capt. I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgn.-Genl. with the Govt. of Bombay.
Poona, 15th September, 1915. 900

WANTED an ASSISTANT ENGINEER for the Calcutta Electrical Division of the Public Works Department. Salary Rs. 350 rising by annual increments of Rs. 30 to Rs. 500 per mensem.

Qualifications required:—A good general education, three years' training in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in a recognised Technical School or College, with at least three years' subsequent practical experience (specially of armature winding and repairs) in a recognised Mechanical or Mechanical and Electrical Engineering Firm.

Applications will be received by THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, in the Public Works Department, up to the 30th September, 1915. They should be in the applicant's own handwriting, and should state age, present salary and position. Copies of testimonials should be submitted. None need apply who does not fulfill all the above requirements. 903

WANTED.

WANTED—PATIENTS for Massage, either at residence (Fort) or patient's house. Terms on application. Apply to "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1720

WANTED—PUPILS for the Piano. Sound training to beginners. Terms moderate. Vicinity Fort. Apply "J. M." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1720

WANTED a PHYSICS M. Sc. as DEMONSTRATOR in Physics and Chemistry. Experience of practical work necessary. Salary Rs. 120-5-150. Apply to the PRINCIPAL, Prince of Wales College, Jammu.

WANTED.—SALESMAN for Indian made cloths. Liberal commission to capable man. State experience and references to Box No. 550 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1889

WANTED an experienced MOTOR MECHANIC for a fully equipped upcountry Garage Home training essential, apply with credentials and salary required to J. P. G. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1891

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR by a respectable Parsi who has worked in this capacity for the last twelve years. Willing to deposit security. Apply to "Parsi" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 700

WANTED.—Respectable firms desiring to be represented by LOCAL AGENTS in a progressive Native State. Good reference supplied. Write with full details to "LOCAL AGENTS," c/o. "The Bombay Chronicle." 1692

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of 3RD MEDICAL WOMAN in the Dufferin Hospital, Agra. Pay Rs. 300 per month and free, quarters. Application should be addressed to PRINCIPAL, Medical School, Agra. Only those holding British qualification need apply. 800

WANTED a qualified ENGINEER and MANAGER, well up in the management of jute mills and the Engine and Boilers and Machinery connected therewith. Must be a sober and conscientious man. Apply, stating age, training and experience of Jute Mills, and salary required, to THE SECRETARY & TREASURER, Krishna Jute and Cotton Mills Co., Ld., Ellore Kistna Dt., 600

WANTED temporarily during the war and with a prospect of permanency should permanent incumbent not return, a European Sergeant, a skilled motor cyclist, for the Khasi and Jaintia Hills Police, Headquarters Shillong. Salary Rs. 100, rising by biennial increment of Rs. 5 to Rs. 125, plus Rs. 25 per mensem as local allowance, and free quarters.

Only time expired British Non-Commissioned Officers or Privates with exemplary discharge papers need apply.

Applications with copies of testimonials should reach the undersigned by the 15th October 1915.

Members of the Army Temperance Association preferred.

C. R. H. BION,
for Inspector General of Police,
902 Assam.

WANTED.—HEALTH OFFICER for Municipality Sukkur Sind. Pay Rs. 150—10—300 p. m. including conveyance allowance. Annual promotion subject to approved service. Only those in possession of a degree of M.B.B.S. who have undergone or agree to undergo at their own expense a nine months' course in hygiene and a three months' course in epidemiology according to the syllabus approved in Government Resolution No. 2161 dated the 15th March 1913, need apply.

Selected candidate will be debarred from engaging in private practice and his appointment will be subject to the approval of the Government of Bombay.

Applications accompanied by testimonials and details of qualifications, age nationality and previous service should reach the President Sukkur Municipality on or before the 25th October 1915. The appointment will be terminable with two months notice or pay in lieu on either side. 1887

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric light stepney, brass bound foot boards, lined real leather. Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanouile, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars. Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road, Wanourie, Poona. 989

TO BE LET.

TO LET.—A LARGE BUNGALOW with a big compound and garden at 543, Naigam, Dadar, opposite Morebaug. Apply within. 1892

TO LEA.—An up-to-date Flat in Colaba facing the sea with 4 rooms etc., electric lights and fans. Apply sharp to ORIENT HOUSE AGENCY, Telephone No. 2569. 1893

TO BE LET.—At Matheran WADIA-LODGE for winter season or the whole year round. Apply D. N. VAKIL, care of Messrs. R. Scott & Co., Gowalia Tank Road. 1850

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125. Apply

MANAGER,
1657 Watson's Annexe.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai MEHERBAI, widow and sole executrix of the late Mr. MUNCHERJI M. MULLAFIROZE, of Bombay has contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. Ramkrishna Atmaram Joglekar and Parasram Vishnu Joglekar the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Sion near Sion Railway Station on the Dharavi Road outside the Fort of Bombay. All persons having any claim or interest therein or thereto or any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, per emptive rights, easements or any burden on the said property or restrictive covenant or covenants running with the said land or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 23, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed on and after the aforesaid period without having any regard to any claim or claims.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with buildings hereditaments and premises known as "Meher Villa" at Dharvi Road near Sion Station fronting on the Southern side of the Dharavi public Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 283, 343 Collectors New Nos. A/13,441 New Survey No. 2/425 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 7602 and Street No. 1492 and bounded as follows.—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Adamji Peerbhoy on or towards the West by the common passage leading to the properties of Sayad Mahomed and Parasram V. Joglekar on or towards the South by the property of Sayad Mahomed and on or towards the North by the Dharavi Road and which premises are now in the occupation of the vendor.

KHANDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
1890

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

SUBJECT to Government sanction, the Matheran Steam Tramway will be reopened for all descriptions of traffic, on and from the 1st October, 1915.

2. Trains will run to the following timings:—

DOWN TRAINS.
471 Mixed.

		H.	M.
Neral	dep.	10	0
Matheran	arr.	12	0

UP TRAINS.
470 Mixed.

		H.	M.
Matheran	dep.	7	45
Neral	arr.	9	15

DOWN TRAINS.
473 Mixed.

		H.	M.
Neral	dep.	16	25
Matheran	arr.	18	25

UP TRAINS.
472 Mixed.

		H.	M.
Matheran	dep.	13	45
Neral	arr.	15	18

3. Books containing Coupon tickets available between Bombay and Matheran can be obtained on application to the Booking Office at Victoria Terminus.

W. ALEXANDER,
for Acting General Traffic Manager
Bombay, 21st Sept. 1915. 262.

S.S. "CITY OF LAHORE."

ARRIVED ON 24th SEPTEMBER 1915.

CONSIGNEES are requested to take delivery of their CARGO as per Bill of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(Killick, Nixon & Co.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay. 1888

ABKARI NOTICE.

IN modification of the date (12th October) previously notified for receiving the tenders for manufacture and supply of 25 deg. U. P. and 60 deg. U. P. Ccuntry liquor for State consumption the time for receiving the tenders is extended to 2 p.m. on 15th October, when they will be opened.

HARILAL M. PAREKH,
Diwan, Baria State.
Hazur Court,
Devgad Baria.
23rd Sept. 1915. 1874

Kasagara does not merely relieve constipation temporarily but, properly used, will cure the trouble by restoring the normal tonicity of the bowels. D 16

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that MORESHWAR NARAYEN KIRTIKAR of Bom-Hindu Inhabitant has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Oriental Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of pension and tax tenure situate at Gowalia Tank Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 549 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North and East by the property of P. N. Wadia on or towards the South by the said Gowalia Tank Road and on or towards the West partly by a passage and the property of David L'Souza and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3378 (5) and Street No. 35D and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the two pieces of land secondly and thirdly described under Old No. 662 New No. 3002 Old Survey No. 53 and New Survey Nos. 2/7055, 3/7055 and 5/7055.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of pension and tax tenure situate at Gowalia Tank Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 364.77 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North, South and East by the property of P. N. Wadia and on or towards the West by the property of David D'Souza and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3378(4) and Street No. 35C and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the two pieces of land firstly and thirdly described under Old No. 662 New No. 3002 Old Survey No. 53 and New Survey Nos. 2/7055, 3/7055 and 5/7055.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground of pension and tax tenure situate at Gowalia Tank Road without the Fort in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 488.77 square yards or thereabouts and situate within the registration sub-district of Bombay and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the property known as Shastri Hall, on or towards the South and West by the property of David D'Souza and on or towards the East by the property of P. N. Wadia and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 3378(3) and Street No. 35b and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue together with the two pieces of land Firstly and Secondly described under Old No. 662 New No. 3002 Old Survey No. 53 and New Survey Nos. 2/7055, 3/7055 and 5/7055.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.
Oriental Buildings, Fort,
Bombay, 25th September, 1915. 1894

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

Telephone No. 1317.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT KHETWADY, MAIN ROAD.

In exercise of the power of sale and all other powers in that behalf vested in Mr. Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal by an indenture of second mortgage bearing date the 28th day of July, 1913, and made between Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawala of the one part and Ratanji Ranchodji Desai, and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part and an indenture of transfer of mortgage bearing date the 30th day of September, 1914, and made between the said Ratanji Runchodji Desai of the one part and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part, and the indenture of mortgage bearing date the 31st day of January, 1914, and made between the said Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawalla of the one part, and the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal of the other part, the said Keshav Mahadeo Chaubal as such mortgagee will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of September, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), have the property hereunder mentioned put up for sale by Public Auction, through Messrs BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, on the premises on account and at the risk of the said Framji Pallonji Pochkhanawalla. For particulars apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Mortgagee's, Attorneys, at 121, Esplanade Road, or to the Undersigned.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Bombay, Pension and Tax tenure, situate at Khetwady Main Road, in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, standing thereon containing by admeasurement one thousand nine hundred and eighty-one and decimal point seventy, one square yard or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 373, New No. D2249, Old Survey No. 27, New No. 5 and 6—7402, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1842, (1) and 1843 (2a), Street Nos. 1 and 3, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by the Khetwadi Main Road, aforesaid, on or towards the South by the property now of Vithal Sayana Contractor and formerly of Dorabji C. Patel, on or towards the West by a portion of the private passage and beyond that by the property of Merwanji Cursetji Mehta, and on or towards the East by the property now of Ardeshir Sorabji Palkhiwala, and formerly of Dinshaw Edulji Lam, and which premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 27th September, 1915.

J. S. MODY & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

24-26, BANK STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY, THE 28TH SEPTEMBER, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Fine opportunity to secure Bentwood, English, Teakwood and Blackwood Household Furniture, etc.

On TUESDAY, the 28th day of September, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Armenian Lane, Fort, lane next to Messrs. Badham Pile and Co. (entrance from the Armenian Lane) very valuable and handsome Austrian bentwood English teak and blackwood household furniture, comprising sliding dining table, arm and armless chairs, handsome English coloured marble top sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass and crockeryware, Baldwin's English ice chest, marble top tables, fancy teapoys, handsome velvet lined drawing room suite, Chesterfield easy chairs, handsome cabinets, corner cabinets, rich pictures, carpets, table ornament, bentwood upholstered sofas bentwood chairs, rocking chairs, iron single and double bedsteads, marble top dressing and washhand tables, clothes and hanging presses, zoonda almyrahs, mirror door single and double door almyrahs, English cheval glass, foot sewing machine, etc., etc.

One handsome canoe shaped rubber-tyred victoria, by Morgan and Co., London.

The property of Hans, Walla, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th September, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, TABLE ORNAMENTS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY-WARE, SILVER AND PLATEDWARE, ETC.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 28th September, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at No. 10, Cuffe Parade, Kittridge Road, Colaba, very valuable and handsome household and office furniture comprising dining table, dining chairs, handsome hall side and corner cabinets, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, single and double mirror door almiras, dressing chest of drawers, side-boards, hanging clothes and gown presses, fancy teapoys, marble top round and octagon tables, reclining sofas, long arm easy chairs, writing and dressing tables, rocking chairs, jail-made cane chairs, office chairs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meat-safes, clothes baskets. iron and brass bead-steads, rich carpets, silver bowls spoons, and forks, best platedware, by Reed and Barton, tea-sets, satsuma vases, chinaware, glassware, crockeryware, table ornaments, lamps, copper boilers, cooking utensils, etc.

The property of J. N. Cocolas, Esq., of Messrs. Prier De Soane & Co.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, TABLE ORNAMENTS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY WARE, RICH AND NEW SILVER AND PLATEDWARE AND SWEET-TONED COTTAGE PIANO ETC.

On WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, 1915, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction at No. 4 Colaba Causeway opposite Rahim Mansions, at the corner of Mandlik Road, Apollo Bunder, very valuable and handsome household and office furniture comprising dining table, dining chairs, handsome hall side and corner cabinets, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, in 10 pcs. 400 days clock, single and double mirror door almiras, dressing chest of drawers, side-boards, hanging clothes and gown presses, fancy teapoys, marble top round and octagon tables, reclining sofas, long arm easy chairs, writing and dressing tables, sweet-toned cottage piano, folding perambulator, bentwood rocking chairs, jail-made cane chairs, office chairs, dinner waggons dumbwaiters meat-safes, clothes baskets, iron and brass beadsteads, rich carpets, sewing machine, silver centre piece, silver bowls, spoons, best platedware by Reed and Barton tea-sets, satsuma vases, cracker chinaware, glassware, crockeryware, table ornaments, lamps, copper boilers, cooking utensils etc.

The property of W. George Esq., J.P. of Government Central Press. Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th September, 1915.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES COTTON BLANKETS.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th September, 1915, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Chinch Bunder Road, in Currim Sulleman's Godown, by order of the Mortgagees Messrs. Dadiba Khimjee and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Messrs. W. Wolf and Sons:—

25 bales cotton blankets red, size 47 by 77.
25 bales cotton blankets red, size 47 by 95.
25 bales cotton blankets khaki, size 47 by 77.
25 bales cotton blankets khaki, size 47 by 95.

Each containing 300 pieces.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 27th September, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE
OF VARIETIES
TO Gaiety Theatre 6-30 TO
NIGHT Edwardes Theatre 10 p. m. NIGHT
THE ONLY VARIETY IN TOWN.
A
MUSICAL SCENA
ANOTHER FUNNY DUO
"KAISER BILL HIT"
or (You Made Us Shove You).
And do not forget the night of nights.
STEVE BUCKINGHAM'S BENEFIT
Next Tuesday Sept. 28th at the Gaiety.

DO NOT FORGET
NEXT TUESDAY
SEPTEMBER 28th
A GRAND
BENEFIT
TO
STEVE BUCKINGHAM
AT THE GAIETY 10 p. m.
Performance
A NIGHT OF NIGHTS
12 STAR ACTS 12
AND
SPECIAL PICTURES
This Night Only
PLAN NOW OPEN. BOOK EARLY.

TO-NIGHT. TO-NIGHT.
At 7-0, 8-45, 10-30, p. m.
THE SAVOIA MASTERPIECE
THE FATAL GEM
3 reels. 4,000 feet.
AT THE
NEW
ALEXANDRA CINEMA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET. 'Phone 1,882.

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HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Churchgate Street.

A slight irritation in the throat may lead to a hacking cough. Zymole Trokeys stop it; they soothe the irritation and strengthen the throat. B.14

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6th & 7th EPISODES

are even more sensational than the previous ones.

Two of the Acts were done on immense risk of life.

Truly the "Impossible" has been accomplished.

DO NOT MISS IT.

SHE IS A WONDER, AND NO WONDER

MISS PEARL WHITE

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"THE PERILS OF PAULINE"

IS NOW THE SOLE TOPIC OF CONVERSATION IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

As a film it stands alone, not to be beaten either for story, acting, quality or anything else.

Its story is now appearing in this paper and is being read by thousands of our patrons.

Space forbids us mentioning more about this film, but just a visit to our Theatre will more than please you.

TIME.—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

IMPERIAL CINEMA

The most popular Picture Palace in Bombay.

CHARNI ROAD.

PRICES: Rs. 1-8 As. 12, As. 6, & As. 2.

A sensational Balloon Ascension, and a slide down a huge rock, and Pauline's imprisonment in a burning house are some of the thrills provided in the 6th and 7th Episodes.

DO NOT MISS IT.

6-30 **EXCELSIOR THEATRE.** 10 p.m.

Our Programme this week contains A RIOT OF MERRIMENT!

Come and LAUGH at the two KINGS of COMEDY!

CHARLES CHAPLIN in "RECREATION."

Come and roar at the antics of the Highest Paid Comedian in the World.

The funniest comedy Max has ever made.

MAX SEES LIFE.

Taken in the crowded streets of Paris. Max's adventures with a Motor Car is a yell from start to finish. THRILLING AND SENSATIONAL. MAX in a new guise. A DARE-DEVIL COMEDIAN. Shown in 2 uproarious parts.

AMONG THE CLOUDS
HOW A NEW YORK SKYSCRAPER IS BUILT.
SENSATIONAL DEEDS BY WORKMEN.

FRENCH OFFICIAL WAR FILMS
ALGERIAN CAVALRY ON THE BELGIAN FRONT.
THRILLING & EXCITING HORSEMANSHIP.

KINEMACOLOR 1915.

A Magnificent film showing the Gorgeous SUNSETS of EGYPT.

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ESTABLISHED 1797.
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ESTABLISHED 1782.
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Incorporated in Canada.

WORLD MARINE AND ENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED
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General Agent.

GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
Fort.

STANDARD OIL CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	6 0 2 per case
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Devos's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
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Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

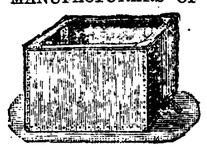
All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Re. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Order books supplied gratis on application

MANAGER.

THE ORIENTAL IRON WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS OF



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Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire-escapes, Gate Railings, etc.
Kumarwada, 6th Lane, [illegible] thas
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A SMALL LOT OF

L. C. SMITH & Bros.,
NEW TYPEWRITERS No. 5.,
(Latest model)

is soon to be disposed of at best reasonable prices. Visible, Ball-Bearing, Lightest Touch and with all the up-to-date improvements.

Don't Delay! If you really want a best Standard Machine, don't miss this opportunity but at once communicate with us, as you will never get such a chance anywhere else.

SURANA, DALAL & CO.,
CENTURY BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

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There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparation this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs relightful to use, and is the very essence of refinement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling off, to restore its natural colour, nothing equals KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Re. 1-0-0. V.P.P. EXTRA

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GIRGAON, BOMBAY.
Photos by Day and Night.
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Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 24.		
Ramsay	Mullen	Malta
Sept. 26.		
Saint Ninian	Muckart	Port Said
Terrara	Baillie	Abadan
Sept. 26.		
Maloja	Bradshaw	Sydney

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 25.		
Dumra	Hobday	Busreh
Sept. 26.		
Maloja	Bradshaw	London
Lhasa	King	Karachi
Salsette	Armitage	Aden.
Ardanmhor	Cockell	Malta.
City of Calcutta	Rigby	Liverpool.
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi.

Saturday, September 25, 1915.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain A. B. Armitage, arrived here yesterday from Aden, which port she left on the 21st instant, with the English mails, a general cargo and about 258 passengers on board.

S. S. Ardanmhor:—The steamer Ardanmhor, 2,829 tons, Captain G. A. Cockell, arrived here yesterday from Malta, which port she left on the 7th instant, via Suez Canal and Perim, in ballast.

S. S. City of Calcutta:—The steamer City of Calcutta, 7,635 tons, Captain H. Rigby, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, and other ports, with a general cargo.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain Cutbush, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Ramsay:—The steamer Ramsay, 2,767 tons, Captain J. C. Mullen, arrived here on Friday evening from Malta, which port she left on the 6th instant in ballast.

S. S. Saint Ninian:—The steamer Saint Ninian, 1,938 tons, Captain Jas. Muckart, arrived here on Saturday from Port Said, which port she left on the 10th instant, in ballast.

S. S. Ferrara:—The steamer Ferrara, 717 tons, Captain J. D. M. Baillie, arrived here on Saturday from Abadan, with general goods on board.

S. S. Meteor:—The Russian steamer Meteor, 2,645 tons, Captain Remnerssen, will sail to-day for Madras, with refined petroleum in bulk.

S. S. Maloja:—The P. and O. Company's steamer 6,781 tons, Captain W. S. Bradshaw, which arrived here yesterday morning from Sydney and other ports, with the Australian passengers en route to England left Bombay in the afternoon for London, via intermediate ports with the English mails a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain C. R. King, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. Karmala:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Karmala, with the outward mails of the 17th instant, passed Suez at 1 a.m., on Saturday, the 25th instant.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Bellasco	Robertson	W. & A G. & Co
C. & R. Colobaria	Armour	M. M. & Co
D. & F. Clivegrove	Carling	J. Mackintosh & Co
G. Sardar	Ockerl	T. M. & Co
M. Rheinfels		W. & A G. & Co.
P. Montebello	Grimaldi	Italian Mail S. N. Co

HARBOUR WALL

Sarasvati	N. N. & Co
Irrawadi	K. N. & Co
Sabarmati	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Kowelt	Wilson	T. M. & Co
4 Islami		M. M. & Co
5 Egyptian Prince	Guillan	D. Nanji & Co
6 Hampstead	Hunter	[illegible] & Co
8 Zayani	Weeks	H. S. Shoostry
9 Worsley Hall	Gyay	Killick Nixon Co
10 & 11 Moyori Maru	Kushikiku	N. Y. Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

4 Nellore	King	P. & O. Co
5 Glenmoor		K. N. & Co
6 Elysa	Kinnaird	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Meteor	Remnersen	W. & A. G. & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Wartenfels	McKenzie	W. & A. G. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Ardanmhor	Cockell	
Baron Fairlie	Macdonald	W. & A. G. & Co
Baltic	Camp	T. M. & Co
Brig Flor-de-Mar	Nacoda	
City of Lahore	McFee	K. N. & Co
City of Calcutta	Rigby	K. N & Co
Ferrara	Baillie	
Khoron	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenjimato	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Lord Cromer	Fellows	W. & A G. & Co
Linga	Cutbush	M. M. & Co
Palamcotta	Downing	M. M. & Co
Ramsay	Mullen	
Saint Ninian	Muckart	
Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co
Umtata	Cox	

EXPORTS.

September 25.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Rheinfels (s) 9,920 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.; 10,000 cwts. poppy seed, Ralli Bros.; 7,998 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 12,000 cwts. mowra seed, Ralli Bros.; 1,65,000 cwts. castor seed, Ralli Bros.; 112 bales cotton fly, J. Purbhudas & Co.; 600 cwts. casewnuts, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clevegrove (s) 200 bales cotton, Lyon Lord & Co.; 22 bales wool, J. Laljee & Co.; 475 bales wool, E. Mahomed; 250 bales goat hair, E. Mahomed.

FOR MOSTYN OR PORT IN U. K.

St. Niman (s) 4,800 tons manganese ore, Turner, Morrison & Co.

FOR MOSTYNDEEPS.

Ramsay (s) 5,750 tons, manganese ore, James Finlay & Co.

LONDON OR U. K. PORTS.

Bellasco (s) 24,998 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Maloja (s) 44 bales cowhides, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 45 bales cowhides, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 1 box bar of gold, Mysore Gold Mining Co.

FOR GENOA.

Hampstead (s) 25 bales cotton yarn, H. M. Mehta & Co.

FOR HULL.

Egyptian Prince (s) 2,252 cwts. barley, Ralli Bros.; 30,380 cwts. cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Mayori Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, S. Nathoobhai & Co.; 1,500 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, K. M. Nathoo; 15 bales wool, M. B. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Umtata from Zanzibar. Agents, W. A. Graham & Co.:—1,580 bales cloves, 7 bales old zinc, 2 cases tortoise sheels, 1 case candles, 1 case ivory, 6 bundles old metal, 18 bags betelnuts, 100 cases gelatine, 600 cases gelignte, 10 cases nutrim.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 25th September 1915 was 30.000 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 24th September, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 16 a..m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr....	29.773	inches
Temperature of Air	81.6	degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.0	"
Dew Point	76.7	"
Relative humidity of Air	.0 854	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	7.4	"
Maximum temperature of Air	87 4	"
Minimum do. do.	77.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,NW	
Movement of Wind do. do.	133 miles.	
Fall of Rain	0.00	inches.
Total fall during month	6 10	"
Do. do. year	70.93	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of Sept. 25th	0.88	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Still. ft.	in.	LOW WATER Month.	Bombay. Mean Time. h	m	Depth on Sill. ft.	in.
	Sept					Sept				
SAT.	25	m	0 15	28	3	25	m	6 0	17	7
			0 12a	27	6			6 12a	15	6
SUN.	26	m	0 50	28	0	26	m	6 32	18	2
			0 40a	26	11			6 40a	16	9
MON	27	m	1 23	27	7	27	m	7 3	18	10
			1 7a	26	3			7 8a	16	8
TU	28	m	1 55	26	11	28	m	7 34	19	7
			1 33a	25	7			8 36a	16	11
W	29	m	2 29	26	2	29	m	8 7	20	8
			2 0a	24	10			8 a	17	5
TH	30	m	3 9	25	5	30	m	8 43	21	3
	Oct.		4 2a	24	9	Oct.		8 42a	18	5
FR.	1	m	3 16	23	3	1	m	9 59	21	11
								9 36a	19	3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept	Sunrise	Sunset
" 25 (Saturday)	" 6h. 28m.	" 6h. 34m.
" 26 (Sunday)	" 6h. 28m.	" 6h. 33m.
" 27 (Monday)	" 6h 28m.	" 6h. 32m.
" 28 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 28m.	" 6h. 31m.
" 29 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 29m.	" 6h. 30m.
" 30 (Thursday)	" 6h 29m	" 6h. 29m.
Oct. 1 (Friday)	" 6h 29m	" 6h. 29m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, Sept. 23rd. 3h. 5-2m p.m. Apogee, 30th, 10-3h. p.m.; Last Quarter, Oct. 1st, 3h. 14-3m. p.m.; New Moon, 9th, 3h. 12-4m, a.m.; Perigee, 11th, 3-6h. p.m.; First Quarter, 15m 7h. 21-5m. p.m.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 25th Sept. 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 25th September 1914.	1913
Colaba Observatory	0.88	70.40	80.83	68.36
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital]	0.48	73.09	83.47	78.71
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hospl.]	0.41	68.84	85.81	78 07
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	0.48	76.15	92.51	80.61

Kaminia Oil stops falling hair, makes them long and glossy, keeps the brain cool. Besides, it possesses delightful smell. Get a bottle to-day, from your nearest dealers. H 3

Every wise mother always prefers to use Kaminia Oil for her children's toilet, because she knows that it is the best of all other Hair Oils. H 1

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 25th September 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south-west Punjab, heavily clouded in the extreme north and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Multan and normal or in excess at the other stations. Night temperature is in excess except at Delhi; day temperature is in defect in the north Punjab and at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 1.33in., of rain. Skies are moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in defect at Cawnpore and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jaipur and normal or in defect at the other stations. Both day and night temperatures are generally in excess in Rajputana. Night temperature is above normal in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India West and the southern half of Kathiawar; Rajkot has had 0.35in., Veraval 1.87in., Bhavnagar Para 0.31in., Neemuch 0.38in. and Indore 0.10in. Skies are clear in Central India West and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Deesa. Day temperature is in excess except at Dwarka and Veraval; night temperature is also above normal at Deesa and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.10in. of rain and Hoshangabad 0.50in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Konkan.—No telegram has been received from Karwar. Bombay records 0.88in. of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad; Poona has had 1.07in. Bijapur 0.26in., Belgaum 0.10in. and Nizamabad 0.40in. Skies are moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—The noteworthy feature in the weather to-day is the nearly general rain in the southern half of Kathiawar. Rainfall has been nearly general also in Central India West and Malabar and local in the Bombay and the Madras Deccan, north Hyderabad and Mysore, while some showers have occurred in the United and the Central Provinces and south-east Madras. Conditions remain slightly unsettled off the Malabar and south Konkan coasts.

Nearly general rain is likely in Malabar, local rain in the southern half of the Deccan and the Konkan and some showers in the Central and the United Provinces and the Punjab. A few showers may occur in south Gujarat and Kathiawar and possibly in Rajputana.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 25th of September, 1915.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire						
Do. (24th)	92.1	76.0	74	..	0	—0.01
Jask						
Do. (24th)	93.6	84.5	87	..	0	—0.06
Muskat						
Do. (24th)	104.0	86.8	68	..	0	—0 17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104 3	82.7	56	..	0 65	—4 08
Rawalpindi	87.1	73.4	87	0.03	13.56	—8.68
Lahore	92.7	72 0	78	..	4 15	—10.65
Hissar	97.6	78.9	70	..	5 91	..
Ambala	89.7	75.3	80	..	20.41	—2 81
Delhi	88.0	76.5	83	..	12.84	—10.20
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	94.4	78.6	72	..	14.70	—8.85
Mainpuri	91 3	76.4	85	..	21.16	—1 38
Jhansi	89.3	75.8	82	..	19 49	—14.05
Cawnpore	87.2	76 9	87	..	65.40	24.03
Allahabad	87.5	77.0	83	1.33	30.38	6.00
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	102.5	79.8	72	..	0.06	—2.20
Karachi	86.8	77.2	82	..	0.25	—5.88
Ajmer	99.0	80.0	64	..	8 52	—10.16
Jalpore	94.5	76 3	78	0.09	9.56	—11.79
Kotah	99.0	78 4	65	..	14.90	—11.14
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
WEST—						
Bhuj	96.8	76.2	65	..	3.69	—9.47
Dwarka	85.7	77.2	84	..	7.52	—6.08
Veraval	88.4	76.0	94	1.87	9.27	—7.68
Rajkot	98.8	74.8	85	0.35	7.33	—17.93
Bhavnagar Para	97.6	74.5	89	0.31	5.60	—10.91
Surat	94.9	75.3	83	0.08	21.51	—17.17
Ahmedabad	101.5	76.8	73	..	9.11	—19.59
Deesa	103.3	82.2	57	..	4.30	—18.75
Neemuch	98.0	75.2	71	0.38	13.28	—13.41
Indore	90.3	74.9	80	0.10	23.70	—5.82
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	87.3	73.3	88	0.10	36.14	16.55
Saugor	87.2	72.2	93	..	39.94	—1.32
Hoshangabad	90.7	72.4	84	0.50	38 24	—5.19
Khandwa	91.4	73.0	85	0.08	21.25	—5.18
Akola	93.2	73.6	76	..	23.61	—3.40
Amraoti	91.0	73.5	79	..	26.92	—1.12
Nagpur	89.6	73 7	85	0.07	41.57	—0.84
Chanda	91.1	75.0	87	..	39.11	—10.52
Raipur	89.0	76.6	92	..	44.76	1.22
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87 4	76.5	95	0.88	70.40	2.66
Ratnagiri	87 3	76.9	84	..	92.42	—1.75
Mormugao	85.1	77.4	95	..	77.31	—7.71
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
SOUTH DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.0	73.1	89	0.02	18.19	—0 02
Ahmednagar	86.2	70.5	86	0.03	22.77	5.63
Poona	86.6	70.7	88	1.07	30.47	11.11
Sholapur	87.8	73.7	79	..	17.83	—3.70
Bijapur	85.0	71.6	81	0.26	16.30	2.84
Belgaum	81.3	68.0	95	0.10	40.68	3.70
Aurangabad	87.6	71.3	73	..	23.42	—0.25
Nizamabad (Indur)	90 3	74.5	78	0.40	29.64	—5.62
Hyderabad	86.8	74.0	86	..	38.05	14.77
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.6	75.2	89	0.03	33.65	—23.88
Calicut	84.8	76.0	95	0.73	30.90	—3.33
Cochin	89.4	75.7	91	0.85	79.09	7 77
Colombo	88.9	73.7	92	1.30	28.20	6.01
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	90.2	80 5	77	..	33.58	10.06
Bellary	92.3	71.9	87	0.10	15.60	6.00
Cuddapah	96.2	78.5	72	..	11.82	—6.73
Madras	90.1	77.2	91	0.06	19.07	3.99
Bangalore	82.4	67.8	93	0.67	20.40	—2.29
Coimbatore	85.2	71.5	79	0.07	9.73	—4.51
Trichinopoly	86.3	75.6	89	..	10.42	—0.01
Negapatam	83 5	74.9	89	0.62	9.49	0.56

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DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot, Kathiawar.

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COWPER & Co.

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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool, Sept. 24th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		12,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		5,000
" Sales of East India ..		..
" Imports		1,000
Mid. Americans		6.59d
Egyptian F.G.F.		9.10d
New York 11 a.m., (as known in Liverpool at closing time)	October	11.29
	January	11.82
New York Official noon call	October	11.40
	January	11.96
New Orleans 10 a.m.	October	11.21
	January	11.74

Liverpool Sept. 25th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..		8,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		800
" Sales of East Indian ..		500
" Imports		Nil.
Mid. Americans		6.76d
Egyptian F.G.F.		9.15d

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 24th.

Estimated Sales	8,000
Total Imports	1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Prices taken at 10 10 a. m. nearest actual values.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
September	6.49	6 44
Sept.-Oct.	6 49	6.44
Oct.-Nov.	6.50	6.45
Nov.-Dec.	6.54	6.49
Dec.-Jan.	6.56	6.51
Jan.-Feb.	6.58	6.53
Feb.-March	6.60	6.55
March-April	6.62	6.57
April-May	6.63	6.58
May-June	6.64	6.59
June-July	6.65	6.60
July-Aug.	6 66	6.61
Aug.-Sept.	6.60	6.55

Liverpool, Sept. 25th.

Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	Nil.

FUTURES DELIVERY PRICES:—

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months.	To-day's closing price.
September	6.55 6.53
Sept-Oct.	6 55 6.53
Oct.-Nov.	6.55 6.53
Nov-Dec.	6 59 6.57
Dec-Jan.	6.60 6.58
Jan.-Feb.	6 62 6.60
Feb-March.	6 64 6 62
March-April	6.65 6 63
April-May.	6.66 6.63
May-June.	6 66 6.63
June-July	6.66 6 63
July-Aug.	6 66 6.63
Aug-Sept	6.59 6.56

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 24th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
Sept	6.49	6.55
Sept-Oct.	6.49	6.55
Oct.-Nov.	6.50	6.55
Nov.-Dec.	6.54	6.59
Dec.-Jan.	6.56	6.60
Jan.-Feb.	6.58	6.62
Feb.-Mar.	6.60	6.64
March.-April	6.62	6.65
April-May	6.63	6.66
May-June	6 64	6.66
June-July	6.65	6.66
July-Aug.	6.66	6.66
Aug.-Sep.	6.60	6.59

Liverpool, Sept. 25th

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
Sept.	6.55	6.63
Sep.-Oct.	6.55	6.63
Oct.-Nov.	6.55	6.63
Nov.-Dec.	6.59	6.67
Dec.-Jan.	6 60	6.67
Jan.-Feb.	6.62	6.68
Feb.-March	6.64	6 68
March-April	6 65	6.69
April-May	6 66	6.69
May-June	6.66	6 70
June-July	6 66	6 69
July-Aug.	6.66	6 68
Aug.-Sep	6.59	6.58

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Sept 24th

M. G. Bengal Good	4.55
" " Fully Good	4.70
" " Fine	4.85
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	5 05
" " Fine	5.35
" Broach Good	5.90
" " Fully Good	6.05
" " Fine	6 20
" Scinde Good	4.55
" " Fully Good	4.70
" " Fine	4.85

Liverpool, Sept. 25th

M. G. Bengal Good	4.65
" " Fully Good	4.80
" " Fine	4.95
" No. 1 Oomra Good	5.15
" " Fine	5.45
" Broach Good	6.05
" " Fully Good	6.20
" " Fine	6.35
" Scinde Good	4.65
" " Fully Good	4.80
" " Fine	4.95

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, Sept. 24th.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	11,000
" Forwarded	70,000
Imports	28,000
Stock	10,34,000

London, Saturday Sept. 25th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	1,202,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	....
East Indian " "	....
American " "	2,865,000
Other " "	....
Total Sales	71,000
East Indian Sales	1,200
Total Speculation	10,000
Total Export	2 000
East Indian Export	700
East Indian Stock	61,000
East Indian Forwarded	3,000
East Indian Actual Export	4,200
East Indian Imports	1,000
East Indian Speculation	100
American Afloat	100,000
East Indian Afloat	16,000
Total Afloat	139,000

MANCHESTER MARKET.

Liverpool, Sept. 24th,

Tone of Cloths:—There has been scattered sales where actual concessions were allowed.

Tone of Yarns:—Quiet.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 24th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	37,000
" Exports to Great Britain	1,000
" " to Continent ..	
Futures at New York October ..	11.34
Previous closing price	11.23
Futures at New York January ..	11.87
Previous closing price	11.75
Spot Cotton at New York ..	11.55
Previous price	11.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	11.00
Previous price	10.87
Futures at New Orleans October ..	11.21
Previous price	11.08
Futures at New Orleans January ..	11.75
Previous price	11.61
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	6⅝
Demand Bills	4.70.75
Silver Commercial Bars	49⅜

	Bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	267,000
" Exports to Great Britain	103,000
" " to France and Continent	
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports ..	932,000
" " at Interior Ports ..	537,000

New York, Sept. 25th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	43,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	28,000
" " to Continent ..	
Futures at New York Oct.	11.58
Previous closing price	11.34
Futures at New York Jan.	12.10
Previous closing price	11.87
Spot Cotton at New York	11.70
Previous price	11.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	11.25
Previous price	11.00
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	11.43
Previous price	11.21
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	11 95
Previous price	11.75
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	6⅝
Demand Bills	4.70⅞
Silver Commercial Bars	49⅜

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 24th.

Bar Silver Spot	23¾
Closing Tone of Silver:—Advanced on Indian buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 11/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4 15/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅜
" " " 6 " ..	6
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4¼
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about	£ 50,000
Exchange on London at Paris Francs.	27.65

London, Sept. 25th.

Bar Silver Spot	23¾
Closing Tone of Silver:—Featureless.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 11/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4 15/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5⅜
" " " 6 " ..	6
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans ..	4¼
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £300,000.	
On London at Paris Frs.	27.65

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 22nd.

3½ %	1925-1928	£ 92½
4½ %	1925-1945	£ 97⅞

London, Sept. 25th.

3½%	1925/28	£92½
4½%	1925/45	£97⅞

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Sept. 24th

WHEAT.

Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-ship No sellers.

Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F No sellers.

Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers.

Wheat Choice White Bombay No sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.

Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal

Victorian. Nominal

New South Wales. Nominal.

Karachi Barley. Nominal.

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 per cent. ex-Ship Nominal.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. Sept.-Oct. Sellers 60

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship. 3% Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 53/3

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 57

Toria Rapeseed:—3% Sept.-Oct. Sellers 53

Ferozepore Bold Sept.-Oct. Sellers 53

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) September-October 50/9

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Hull buyers £8-8-9

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£81½
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£69⅝
Copper Braziers	£95
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter Nominal	45
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 %. F.O.B. Liverpool	£17-5-0
Pig Iron No. 1, Gartsherrie	4/5

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Value. 25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Dec.	19/10½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi Sept.-Dec.	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Dec.	22/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Sept.-Dec.	22

Tone:—Idle.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Sept.-Oct. Sellers	2/4½
Ceylon Rubber Oct.-Dec. Buyers	2/4

London, Sept. 25th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1, per 492lbs. ex-Ship No Sellers.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F No Sellers.

F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Nominal.

Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian Nominal.

Victorian, Nominal.

New South Wales, Nominal.

Karachi Barley Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85% ex-Ship Nominal.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers 60

Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs 3% ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers 53/3

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs ex-Ship Sept-Oct. Sellers 57

Toria Rapeseed. 3% Sept.-Oct. Sellers: 53

Rapseed Ferozepore Bold Sept.-Oct. Sellers 53

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Oct.-Nov. Buyers 51

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Sept.-Oct. Hull Buyers £8/8/9

METALS.

English best Selected Copper ..	£81½
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	£69⅝
Copper Braziers	£95
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter.—Nominal	45
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool ..	£17/5/0
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie ..	4/5

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Value 25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September-December	19/10½
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September-December	21/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi September-December	22
Linseed Calcutta sellers September-October	55/9

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Sept.-Oct. Sellers	2/4½
Ceylon Rubber Oct.-Dec. Buyers.	2/4

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, September 25.

New Broach this morning was quoted at Rs. 286 but at near the market opened at Rs. 288¼. Since then rates have been easier and at Colaba Rs. 285 was quoted. Same business has been reported in new Akolas but otherwise the market is quiet with little doing. Ready cotton is only in moderate demand.

QUOTATIONS.

Fine Bengal Sept. 220/1.
Fine Akola Sept. 235/6.
1916.
F. G. Bengal January 234/5.
Fine Akola January 254/5.
Good Broach April 285½.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach			286/7	Apr. 25'16
M.G. "			..	..
M.G. Bengals (Ry. terms)	236/7	227/8	..	Jan. 25'16
H.G. Rajputana (Ry. terms	..	..	..	..
M.G. Sind Punjab (Ry. terms)	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M.G. Mathia	..	..	..	..
M.G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M.G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M.G. Akola, Khgm., Fair Staple	254/5	..	..	..
M.G. Bengals	234	..	..	Nov. 195
"	235	..	..	Dec. "
M.G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M.G. Dhamangaum, Pulgaon	..	..	..	..
M.G. Oomrawatee description	..	..	..	..

Ginned Western Carwar 253 0
M.G. Westerns 224
M.G. Westerns 233
M.G. Miraj 253/4
M.G. Compta 253/4
H.G. Bhaugalkote .. ..
H.G. Bijapore .. ..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 24th September, 1915:—

Cotton	4,747 Bales.
Wheat	6,873 cwts.
Linseed	5,704 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	1,761 "
Gingellyseed	127 "
Poppyseed	1,558 "
Groundnuts	2,446 "
Castorseed	8,000 "
Rice	16,009 "
Myrabollams	1,362 "
Cottonseed	10,212 "
Gram	6,498 "
Joowar	16,714 "
Maize	600 "
Barley	368 "

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 3 31-32d. to 1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4d. to 1s. 4 1-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4d. October.
Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do. Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 5-16d. any time.
Francs 3 m-s. Ready ..... 191¼ Nominal.
60 d.s. Hong-Kong 133
Do. Shanghai 171¼
60 d-s. Yokohama 154

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-5-0
Australian Do.	24-6-0
Bombay Do.	24-3-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15.15-0
English Dragons	15-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-4-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, September 25.

The Cotton Mill Share Market presented a strong tendency to-day and shares were not easily available.

Tata Iron and Steel shares stood unchanged

In Mill shares for October delivery Davids improved to Rs. 542½, Fazulbhai stood firm at Rs. 382½.

Standards kept in demand at Rs. 900 and Madhavji at Rs. 1,100.

Finlays were quoted at Rs. 237½, Simplex at Rs. 278¾, Crescent at Rs. 87½ and Currimbhai at Rs. 182½.

Edward Sassoons changed hands at Rs. 187½.

Centrals stood steady at Rs. 1,807½ and Swadeshi at Rs. 1,395.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares were placed at Rs. 895.

McKenzie Saw Mill shares changed hands at Rs. 161.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 105½ and Deferred at Rs. 203½ for October Settlement.

Eastern Bank shares declined to Rs. 55.

Tapti Valley Railway shares were placed at Rs. 562½, Amritsar Patti at Rs. 152 and Sialkot Narowals at Rs. 51½.

Tata Hydro ordinary shares were quoted at Rs. 1,050.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares kept stationary at Rs. 191½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was reported in the vicinity of Rs. 89.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 99½ (long-dated.).

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA Sept. 26.

At yesterday's share market Government Paper 3½ per cent. was at 87/4 and small lots at 87/8.

Coal shares were in request and buying orders were unsatisfied.,

Coal Shares:—Burra Dhemo 77/8, Ghusik and Mosulia 10, Gopalichak 75/8, Hariladi 101, Baraboni 11⅜, Bhalgera 24, Bhuskajuri 16¾, Bansra 8-5/8, Jumoni 4⅛, Ranigunj 26¾, Sutikidhi 11½, Tetulmari 11¼.

LUCKNOW STUDENTS AND POLICE.

GOVERNMENT CENSURE OF THE POLICE

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LUCKNOW, Sept. 25.

An official statement has been issued to-day, regarding the recent fracas between the students of the Canning College and the Police.

After giving a detailed account of the incident the Government of the United Provinces states:—

The affair was the more regrettable inasmuch as it was in no way the outcome of previous ill-feeling. The students and the Police have lived amicably side by side for a number of years and the collision originated in a fortuitous and unfortunate combination of circumstances. In the conduct of the Police there was much that is deserving of censure. The facts of the original fracas are not very clear, but the invasion of the College grounds by the recruits was wrong and their subsequent violence was altogether inexcusable. In the action taken by the superior Police Officers concerned there was lack of energy and decision. To proceedings in Courts, however, there are obvious and cogent objections. The inevitable result would be to further embitter feelings and ample justice can be done without recourse to criminal law. This view has been strongly urged by the authorities of the Canning College, who are most averse to the institution of lengthy criminal trials, as likely to be unsettling to the students and harmful to the College, and after full consideration, the Government has decided to accede to their wishes. Orders have accordingly been issued for the stay of any legal proceedings that may have been instituted. But arrangements will be made to compensate such of the injured persons as may be found to be deserving of consideration.

The College authorities will take such disciplinary action as may be necessary in regard to the students, and the Inspector-General of Police has instituted searching departmental proceedings against the policemen concerned.

CURRENCY OPERATIONS IN 1914-15.

FEATURES OF THE ANNUAL REPORT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

The report on the operations of the Currency Department for the year 1914-15, just issued, shows that during the period there was practically no sale of Council Bills for ordinary trade demands, though the nominal amount of Rs. 10 lakhs a week continued to be offered and amounts were occasionally taken up at rates of 1s. 3 15/16d. and 1s. 3 31/32d. The figures were however swelled by some special sales to the extent of Rs. 135 lakhs of which a part was taken at the commencement of the crisis, when a run on certain banks was threatened, while the balance was allotted during the months of October to February against shipments of rupees from India to Mauritius. It was not until the second week of February that a real revival in the demand for councils occurred. In that week special allotments amounting to about Rs. 60 lakhs were made in addition to the regular sale of Rs. 10 lakhs. In the following week Rs. 30 lakhs were offered and tenders in full were accepted at satisfactory rates. Thereafter Rs. 60 lakhs were offered weekly until the third sale in March.

Exchange then again weakened owing to doubts felt as to the intentions of the Government with regard to the finance of the wheat export scheme, and the amounts offered at the last two sales of the year were Rs. 40 lakhs

Owing to the longer period at present occupied by the transit of the mails, the system of deferred telegraphic transfers was introduced at the close of year. These were offered as an alternative to bills and at the same rate and are payable in India, 16 days after the deposit of their amount. The drawing one month was Rs. 287 lakhs in March 1915 and the lowest Rs. 25 lakhs in September 1914. The lowest and highest rates of exchange at which Councils were sold during the year were 1s. 3 15/16 and 1s. 4 1/32d.

As regards government balances and reserves the report says: The year opened with a bank-rate of 6 per cent in Calcutta and Bombay and 7 per cent in Madras. These rates were gradually lowered and at the commencement of the war stood at 3 per cent in Calcutta and Bombay and 4 per cent in Madras. The rate was subsequently, as a measure of protection, raised to 6 per cent at all three centres. There was some demand for accommodation at the outset, but confidence was soon restored and it proved unnecessary to raise rates above this figure, which was still current at the close of the year. In fact after the initial stress of the crisis had passed the rate of 6 per cent by no means represented the real monetary position, the trade demand for money being unusually slack for the greater part of the period though there was some revival towards the close of the year.

The report next deals with the demands for various forms of currency during the year and says in 1914-15 the increase was confined to notes cashed at Bombay. The value of foreign notes cashed in other circles actually showed a decline. The large increase in such cashments at Bombay is explained no doubt correctly, by the Accountant-General, Bombay, as due to the great demand for money in Bombay, as a result of the acute crisis which was experienced there shortly after the outbreak of the war.

As regards note circulation the report runs:—It is interesting to observe that, while there was a large increase in the value of notes presented for encashment, there was no less substantial increase in the value of notes taken by the public in exchange for rupees, accompanied by a large addition to the value of notes accepted by the public in payment of government dues.

In conclusion the report deals with miscellaneous matters connected with currency notes and coinage and says:—Figures under receipts do not call for any remarks. The total expenditure is less than that of the preceding year by about Rs. 8½ lakhs. The difference is more than covered by the reduction in the cost of note forms, due to the fact that the usual indent for the supply of forms was temporarily held over, owing to the possibility of the introduction of revised designs for notes and other causes.

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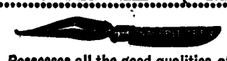

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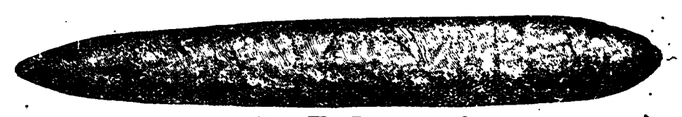

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STUDY OF INDIAN ECONOMICS.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SUBJECT

LECTURE BY PROF. N. M. MUZUMDAR.

Prof. N. M. Muzumdar, Bart-at-Law, of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics addressed the Students' Brotherhood on Saturday evening on the Study of Indian Economics, Dr. Stanley Reed presiding. During the course of his address Prof. Muzumdar said:

I am going to speak first of all on the importance of the study of economics in India; secondly on the scope of the study; thirdly on the resources for the study, the material available; fourthly on the method of study and, lastly, on the application of the study in the economic development of the country.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY OF ECONOMICS.

The importance of the subject has been recognised all over the world. Every modern industrial and commercial country has begun to put this modern subject essential for modern needs, in the forefront of its studies. More important perhaps is its study to countries in a transition stage neither in the old, order nor in the new, countries like India, which are just beginning to systematise and develop their resources, refusing to remain any longer in the position of producers of food and raw material, "of hewers of wood and drawers of water," for the manufacturing world. This is one of the few common grounds on which we all in this country, officials non-officials, people of various political views, of various and different social divisions, are in unanimous agreement. We are beginning to realise the gravity of our present economic situation, the necessity of economic development, and the urgency of the preliminary requisite of economic study. But to understand the present situation it is perhaps essential to understand how exactly it has arisen. After dealing briefly therefore, with the economic history of India, how through various causes from a manufacturing and a commercial country, India had become almost purely an agricultural one, incurring the danger that always threatens an agricultural type of population viz., liability to stagnation, Mr. Muzumdar said:

We are under the industrial domination of not only one country but of the industrial world. Our markets are flooded not only from the west but are now beginning to be flooded also from the east. Till today we are but in the position of a farm for raw material and a market for the manufacturing world.

This extreme ruralisation, this rural overcrowding, this pressure on the land, can only result in one thing,—*poverty*, and all that poverty means, of which famines are only a gruesome index. How then are we going to check this extreme ruralisation? Have we other resources to develop besides agriculture? No doubt, there is a natural means of checking a flood. Put up the dykes. But we are told that to ask for dykes is to ask for the moon. Can we not secure a reasonable diversity of industry while we are in the flood? Why not make the most of the flood. A flood at any rate brings goods that we may never have been able to see before much less to produce. Of material resources coal and iron are the dominating factors of modern industrial growth. We already supply all the coal we need ourselves. Geologists say that we can supply very nearly all the requirements, in so far as mineral wealth is concerned, of a civilised community. We have an abundance of raw material too. We have, therefore, all the material resources. But our human resources are weak. Knowledge and skill are wanting. And these we have to acquire first. Agricultural congestion must be relieved. But it cannot be relieved unless and until we start other industries and manufactures. How to develop best the material and human resources of the country is the subject matter of economics. The economist tells how best to organise and develop human labour working on natural resources to the best advantage of a community, to be most productive, and least wasteful, not only in the production of wealth but also in its distribution. The great economic problem before us is the problem of the development of human labour in India, physical and intellectual. No community in the world can remain an isolated community. Switched on to the general gauge of the modern world we too have to order our things, our life, our labour, our organisations, accordingly. To fight against the current is to fight in vain. To remain still is to be engulfed.

ECONOMICS AND THE STATE.

All power in a modern community rests with the state as a corporate body. It is the business of the State therefore to strive ever for the development and the prosperity of its people, not only to maintain peace and order (peace and order are no doubt essential things, without which no progress is possible) but to raise the people it governs in the social, political and economic scale,—in the general human scale. And an enlightened people, a developed country, a more prosperous country is better as much for the Government as for the people, than an ignorant country and an undeveloped country A richer India, moreover, is the richer asset to the British Empire.

It must also be a definite policy of the Government to provide and help in the provision of accurate economic knowledge, as a guide in constructive legislation. For, it is the economist who can chalk out the paths along which progress can be made in the domain of social and economic reform. No human Government can possess all the knowledge requisite for the Government of country. It is necessary for it in its own interests as well as in that of the governed to create a healthy, studied, scientific opinion, to suggest and criticise, and thus to co-operate with it in the progressive Government of the country.

THE NEED OF ECONOMIC CRITICISM.

In this connection I should like to deal for a moment with the need and value of economic criticism. No Government can live without criticism. No Government can afford to be above criticism. Criticism and efficiency, criticism and progress go together, particularly economic criticism. For, in constructive legislation in the modern world all economic questions are questions of legislation. And all legislation has economic effects. But there is criticism and criticism. Criticism may be informed and ill-informed. Criticism may be sane and insane. It may be useful or useless, healthy or unhealthy. How much of our criticism is informed and studied? The authorities in India practically say that Indian opinion is negligible because it is unable to give well informed and studied criticism. Important economic questions are decided by the Government almost without the help and criticism of the public for the simple reason that the public is ignorant and unable to offer any. And how can you expect that unless the study of economics spreads? Our universities have been very backward too in this respect. They are beginning to wake up and realise their responsibilities. They have to put forth in this country students of economics, who will be valuable assets in the progress of the country. But apart from the university teaching of economics we want another institution in this country. We want an Economic Society (there is one already in Madras, but we want one in every province) and we want also a central Indian economic society, to focus economic study, to focus economic opinion.

Referring to the war Mr. Mazumdar said: The war has trampled upon the economic fabric of the world. It will have to make up for the huge cost of men and money. In this reconstruction we too shall have to play our part and take our share unless we want to lag further behind. After indicating the resources and the material available for the study of Indian economics, in matters relating to agriculture, famines, currency and finance, railways and irrigation, industries and trade the lecturer dealt with, the methods of study. Dealing with the historical method, he said that a study of the industrial history of India must be an essential preliminary. A study of the industrial history of other countries is no less essential. Many countries are, or have been, in the position we are in to-day, and many lessons may be derived from a study of the economic growth of other countries in the past and the economic growth of some of the countries of to-day. He emphasised particularly the statistical method of inquiry of study, in tracing causes and effects, without which no lines of development in any activity could be laid down. Statistics supply facts, without a knowledge of which modern problems cannot be tackled and root causes cannot be found. Valuable statistics are collected by the Govment statistics relating to production, trade, population, prices, wages, and such other things, all of which are the foundations of economic generalisation. There is so much material available. What is lacking is statistical knowledge. The material collected is piled up in the dust unnoticed and unused. None the less it is a golden material to work on.

Referring to the third method that of direct investigation, he said: In many activities this is the only method that can be employed. There are fields in which it would suggest valuable lines of action if we had the people to go about collecting information and tracing causes and effects, and deducing therefrom the methods of change, the conditions of development, and the lines of progress. A good deal of investigation has to be done in our villages, as to the conditions in which people live and work. The villages are the real India in which nine-tenths of our population lives. To apply to the whole of India conclusions arrived at from the study of conditions in towns would be little short of absurd.

The lecturer then dealt with the ways in which the study of Indian economics could be aplied to the various economic questions affecting the country, and the various economic activities of the country with the object of tracing causes and effects and suggesting ways and means in the economic development of the country, how it could be applied in the betterment and the conditions of Indian agriculture, in the prevention of famines, in the development of industries and trade, in the adjustments of finance, with organisation of credit, of transport, and even in matters like public health, education and social work, health and strength and education being the basis of industrial efficiency. In connection with the development of Indian industries we are often given one piece of advice very valuable as far as it goes. The modern Jove tells us, to "put the shoulder to the wheel" ourselves. But with due deference to that advice one cannot help feeling that we are not living altogether in the days of the cart. We are rather living in the days of the motor-car, in the modern world, where all power rests with the engine of the state. After all how did England herself grow? England herself grew at first by state action, bounties, subsides, navigation laws, tariffs, and so forth, while free trade and *laissez faire* are but the doctrines of yesterday, adopted after she had once attained an industrial position. Nowhere perhaps has the utility of state action been better exemplified in modern times than in the rapid growth of industrial Germany and Japan. The state, therefore, can do a good deal and a great deal. But of course we must not forget that no Government can go faster than its people. But one thing it can do. It can help to accelerate the speed and bring about, as far as is possible for it conditions favourable for industrial progress, and practically and directly encourage and help in it. In the study of Indian economic and its application it is more economic and profitable to specialise in one branch of it. We live in an age of specialisation. The specialist is heard with greater authority. Specialise therfeore in one branch, one part of this great study and work. Specialise, for instance, in famines, and one cannot specialise in a nobler field of study than that. Or specialise in agricultural reform, in one particular industry, like the cotton industry; in one particular channel of trade, as for instance Indo-Japanese trade.

In conclusion Mr. Mazamdar said:—"We in this country have to get a new conception of things, a new conception of life. We have to create an economic outlook. We have been and to a great extent still are, a race of thinkers,—I shall not say dreamers and speculators. We have to become also business men. We have to take our own resources into our own hands, learn to do things ourselves instead of getting them done, if in the keen competitive world we live in we do not wish to lag behind, be economically overrun, or extinct. It is, after all, the old, old struggle for existence, in its modern garb; but a struggle for human growth, a struggle for raising the human stature. He who is late or slow or indolent goes down. History still weighs upon us. The lethargy of ages still weighs us down. We have got to shake up and to wake up, and to make up for lost time. We have got to discard *Maya*, fatalism, "the next life," and all such other gloomy doctrines which in this life keep us where we are, remembering that we have to provide primarily for this life, and that on the material and moral welfare of this life depends the progress of the world; remembering that we are living not for ourselves only, but for the humanity of which we form a part, that human growth is the privilege of every human being remembering that we are living in the twentieth century, in a commercial world, in a world dominated by the conquest of Nature, in a world so different from the simple life and the simple conditions of India of three or four thousand years ago, to which, however, we cannot go back; remembering that association and organisation are the conditions of human progress; remembering that poverty, ignorance, disease, low productivity, decaying art, vanished industries, and a lifeless human mass sum up our present economic situation; remembering also that, after all, all wealth is nothing but labour physical and intellectual in a concrete visible form, and that the pursuit of wealth is not for the sake of wealth as wealth, but for all that it means, for all that it brings, for all that it renders possible, in the creation of a fuller, a happier, and a larger life.

In this pursuit, in the economic development of the country, there are people who hold that there is more for the Government to do and less for the people. There are some on the other hand who hold that there is less for the Government to do and more for the people. It seems to me there is as much to do for both. The Government can do much, has got the power to do much, and ought to do much. It must lay down a definite economic policy, lay down lines along which the people can develop, take the initiative and give the lead which people can follow. There is no Government in the modern civilised world that has not given an economic lead to its people. Even if the people do not realise their responsibility, the Government must leave no stone unturned to bring it home to them in the interests of the welfare of the community as a whole. The Government on its part has, in short, to revise its old economic ideas and give up *laissez faire* which after all means the same thing as let things drift.

PEOPLE'S RESPONSIBILITIES.

The people on the other hand on their part have to understand their own responsilities too, realise their own duty. And it is the educated people who have to do that first. It is the leisured and cultivated class that has to do this most, those we have the time, and those who have the money, and those who have the intelligence needed for the task. Those who have the intelligence and the time must vigorously take up the study of economics. Those who have the money must help those who do not have it, but who have the time and the intelligence. We want therefore, self-sacrificing workers, be they workers working with their money, with their brain, or with their time. We cannot all hope to be Gokhales, but each one of us can contribute a little towards the great task. We want also our universities to cooperate by furthering the study of economics and by preparing, not the discontented B.A. but a more useful type of graduate, a citizen, as his Excellency said the other day a citizen who thinks and reflects, a citizen who will bring himself to bear on the question of wealth, its origin and distribution, and the ways in which it may be made to serve the interests of the community as a whole in the most effective manner; a citizen whose first care will be to develop the welfare of the people. Both the Government and the people, therefore, have their responsibilities and duties in the matter. And it will be rather by the cooperation of both that progress can be made and will be made.

If some of you who are present here this evening will make up your minds that in this land of plenty, no man shall be without a meal, no man or woman shall be without the ordinary means of existence, the ordinary necessities of life; no child shall be born in squalor and brought up in ignorance; no human being shall be without the means of ordinary human comforts, without which no progress is possible; that all shall have opportunities to grow and bring out all that is best in them; if some of you will make up your minds and go forth as workers in this great cause, as missionaries in this noble work, as missionaries of progress and welfare, as explorers in regions teeming with possibilities; out of the economic chaos restore something that spells order, out of the rot and the decay, out of the frail and the weak, raise something that will endure, something for which future generations will be happier and more prosperous than we are to-day, find the path and point the way that leads further on the road of progress, even if it leads one step out of the jungle we are in, you in your own humble way will bring nearer the larger and fuller life of a land in which ignorance and poverty shall be no more, a healthier, a happier, a brighter India. This is the "message of life."

Human development is governed neither by special providence, nor by a merciless fate but by beneficent yet unchangeable laws. In all things the human will is the dominant factor and taking men in the aggregate their condition is always and can be always what they make it. Let us toil and work, therefore, work while we are still young, work with zeal and fervour, to clear the dark dense jungle we are in, find the path and point the way to millions lost in it, missionary explorers, open up a new world in this old land, strengthen the weak, renovate the old create a new hope, a new life a new resurrection; while we are enjoying the blessings of peace and order, and that is a great thing, study, organise and develop our resources human and material, raise the tone and the standard and the comfort of the people; lift them out of the squalor and the ignorance and the lethargy in which they live and die; ensure a minimum standard below which no human being shall fall; banish disease and dirt; remove the poverty which darkens the land, toil and work, boldly and fearlessly, for the uplift of the millions that make up human India, not forgetting that it is the energy with which we toil, the brain with which we plan, and the heart with which we work that we shall reap the harvest of a higher, a richer, and a more prosperous India. (Applause.)

The Chairman in proposing a vote of thanks to the lecturer said that he joined in the eloquent and earnest appeal made by Mr. Muzumdar for the study of an important subject in the interest of the economic development of India. He pointed to the great example of the late Mr. Tata in pioneering a great industry. Each one of us he said can contribute something towards the great end. What we want is earnest and self-sacrificing workers.

THE UNLOVED GERMAN.

GERMAN NEWSPAPER LECTURE ON MANNERS.

The "Kolnische Zeitung" actually gives its countrymen a lecture on their behaviour in foreign countries in peace time, in an article in which it attempts to analyse the reasons why the Germans were disliked before the war:

"In his personal behaviour to strangers the German gives cause for mistrust and dislike. We shake our heads over the fact, and wonder why the German is so unloved in foreign parts, and is even worse than disliked, so that he is described in an insufferable prig and a worthless sneak. Envy of German success is not sufficient to explain this; we must look for personal reasons. Well-educated Germans, men of the world, are to be found in foreign countries, but the judgment of other folk concerns those Germans who offend people. The offence often arises from a naive over-confidence, and a harmless familiarly which is not understood by the polished Romans and stiff English.

If a German of this kind sees a French regiment marching past at a review with its accustomed step, and not with the thunder-clap of the German parade march, he laughs, and is so amused that he says to his French friend that these troops might be quite brave soldiers in the field, but in comparison with the Germans they make a very poor shew. The same person, when he sees an English railway station, remarks upon the dirt the stuffy waiting-rooms, the mass of vulgar, coloured advertisements and says to his English companion that he would like him to see one of the great new German stations that are as clean and bright as a new pin. Likewise, when he travels in Italy, he boasts of the cleanliness of the streets of Berlin, and holds his nose before a fish baked in oil an unaccustomed dish to him, but highly prized by the Italians, and speaks of the jolly things you get at "Kempinsbris," while he scolds the waiter who serves him indifferently according to the custom of the country. He grumbles at the ways of the country, and murmurs remarks about the Italians being lazy and dirty. When he is asked in conversation as to his opinion of the country he has travelled through, he never has a good word to say of it, but abuses everything, and draws unpleasant comparisons, while on the contrary the discreet Englishman in such a case does not commit himself, and the polite Frenchman and Italian say more than is necessary, in a charming way. So the German has the reputation of being a childish braggart, simply because he is too open and confiding.

This is an astonishing statement from a German paper, but it will be noted, writes the "Westminister Gazette," that the Germans are disliked, not for their defects but for their ingenuous qualities!

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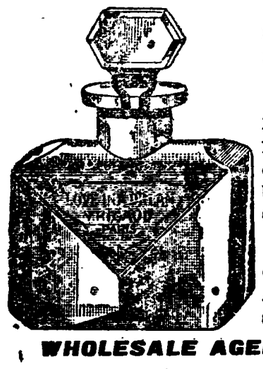

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POONA RACES

LAST DAY OF THE MEETING.

JACAMAR'S BRILLIANT WIN.

(By our Racing Correspondent.)

The Big Meeting, as it is commonly termed, was brought to a close at Poona last Saturday afternoon. And it has to be admitted, that both in a sporting and financial point of view, the annual racing function of the capital of the Deccan, has never proved more successful. The arrangements made by the Turf Executive in co-operation with the G. I. P. Railway Company for the comfort of the large Bombay contingent travelling to and fro were all that could be desired, and a special word of praise is due to the conductors of the "special" trains for their courtesy and tact in the discharge of their duties, often under very trying and exceptional conditions. The only jarring note in the proceedings was the inexplicable action of the Stewards in depriving the public of portions of the Tote accommodation, an unnecessary and arbitrary measure for which there was no justification, to which I have already referred. It is to be hoped wiser counsels will prevail and that the experiment will not be repeated at Bombay. The Tote accommodation for the public is far too restricted as it is, and any reform in this direction which the Stewards may contemplate introducing should be with a view to expansion and not curtailment of the space at their disposal.

There was one point about the opening event, the Mecca Plate, which I could not understand when the numbers went up, and that was, how did it come about Bowley got off Nainava to ride Ata Allah? It may be that Bence was impressed with Pullin's handling of Nainava in the Singarh Plate when he dead-heated with Durban for second place, and put him up in preference to Bowley. And that Mr. N. Jehangir was only too glad to get the chance of the services of such a capable horseman as Bowley for Ata Allah. This unexpected shuffling of jockeys certainly set me thinking, more especially, when from my point of view, I considered the issue lay between Nainava and Ata Allah, on the strength of their previous form. The race itself was full of surprises. Bowley apparently could barely get a move on Ata Allah until near the distance post, from whence he came with a great rattle, but of course, had no hope of overhauling the leaders. Fado was put out of court at once by being left at the gate. Tenebreuse, with his known turn of foot, was not nearly so prominent up to the bend as he should have been, and I have never seen him run worse. Maasal, on his running in the Singarh Plate, manifestly had no hope over six furlongs, and yet, to the surprise of his owner and trainer, he won in quite top-sawyer fashion, returning a dividend of Rs. 207-8 to his lucky supporters, Mr. De Souza, for old time's sake, investing Rs. 20 on him for a place only. Compared with the rest of the timing 1min. 22 2-5secs. was passable, and was the only redeeming feature in an extraordinary medley of perplexing incongruities.

If Makbul's display in the next race, the Desert Plate, was a sample of his capabilities, I fear he will be an expensive acquisition for Mr. Heath. He is a big lump of a horse, and the 9st. 2lbs. should not have had the effect of anchoring him as it apparently did. Excelsior was another promising one that failed to show up to advantage, and Ajmer's performance with only 7st. 13lbs. on his back, was very disappointing. The diminutive Malayeb won the race comfortably, though it was fairly obvious from the result, he had very little to beat.

In many classes of competitions a proviso is made, that unless the standard is up to a prescribed degree of excellence, the award or prize will be withheld. And if this Arab Champion Plate is going to be persisted in as one of the events of Poona racing, a condition of this kind should be imported into the terms to avoid the repetition of the farce that was enacted last Saturday afternoon, when the four best Arab horses in the country were unable to complete the course in even time. It appears incredible also that three of the leading jockeys were such shocking judges of pace that they allowed a race of nearly 1¾ miles, which is supposed to test the staying capabilities of our best Arab horses, to be reduced to a mere six furlongs sprint. This quarter of laggards took four seconds over even time to negotiate the first two or three furlongs, and when they reached the seven furlongs, A. Templeman on Sir Knight put a little life into the proceedings by going to the front and setting a moderate pace, which he maintained to the end without being threatened in the least degree and won on his own with a good deal to spare. I have seen this sort of thing happen before in the Arab Champion Plate, and if the procedure of withholding the stakes and declaring it no race is impracticable, arrangements should be made for hiring a nippy light-weight or two to set the pace, to provide for the jockeys' shortcomings in failing to appreciate how a race of this kind should be ridden. Had Mr. Heath elected to enter Night Hawk in this event and started him, as the race was run, he would have won it for a certainty. The Arab Champion Plate of 1915 was a curious spectacle and must have provided the Stewards with something to reflect over. I fully expected to hear that an enquiry would be held into the running, as it was on all fours with what happened in the Buchire Plate last Bombay season, when Real Gold had an afternoon out in somewhat a similar way.

Jacamar's third in the Aga Khan's Cup presaged that he was at least throwing out a hint of his returning to somewhere near his old Australian form, and the easy way in which the Patiala horse accounted for the St. Leger Plate amply confirmed that the indication proved to be a fact. After passing the half-mile post Jacamar was never seriously threatened and his connections are to be congratulated on the successful transformation, after a long period of many disappointments. It would be interesting to know what Manilla was doing in this race, and apart from her attractive display in the Stewards' Purse on the previous day, at the weights, she should certainly have been closer to Jacamar on their running in the Aga Khan's Cup. The extra furlong was all in favour of the Gwalior mare, and her backward running was most unaccountable. Cherrywood, with a few pounds extra to carry, proved a disappointment to many, and though the extra half-mile might not have been anything in his favour, he never flattered at any part of the journey, and his Poona performances indicate he is developing into a horse of moods. Sparkes is a fine striding horse and is now looking well. If he does not pick up a bracket at an early date, I shall be surprised.

Beyrut is a very old-fashioned customer about whom I had a good deal to say last Bombay season. When he is in the vein he is a hard horse to beat in any company and at any weight. The Bedouin Plate caught him on the hop beautifully and he won it quite in his accustomed style when called upon to answer the question. Mr. Faras's Malster ran remarkably well and should be heard of again before the season closes. I was disappointed at Gowahajmer's display: he looks well and should have done better.

The Eclipse Plate was won by Polish comfortably, and Mr. Goculdass's brilliant sprinter has come on considerably since her two previous essays. I commiserate with Mr. "G. K." in Madrina getting off so badly. Taking a line through Miss Rollestone and her forward running in the Ganeshkhind Plate, she had a great chance of at least worrying Polish, if she could not have beaten her. The time, 1min. 1 3-5sec., was good, as the course was not so light as was good, as the course was not so light as it has been owing to the previous night's rain. The last race, the Kirkee Plate, was won in great stlye by Buckley on Wellington. Young Majub had the first call on public favouritism, but could get no closer than third.

The following are the results:—

THE MECCA PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under in the 2nd Division.

Mr. A. J. De Souza's MAASAL, 8-11, Hardy 1
Gen. Obaidulla Khan's NAINAVA, 7-12, Pullin 2
Mr. N. Jehangir's ATA ALLAH, cd. 7-12, Bowley 3
Messrs. Skilton and Pechey's TENEBREUSE, 8-2, Kaikhusru 4

Also Ran:—Pasha 9-0 Firth; Beethoven 8-4, Barhitt; Minerva 8-2 Buckley; Fado cd. 8-0 Zamil; Meat-hat-Baig 7-4 Harrison; Ream 6-10 Purtoosingh.

The Race:—Nainava, Maasal, and Ream raced in front. At the bend Maasal led and Ata Allah and Tenebreuse joined the front rank. After a tight race down the straight Maasal won by half a neck—¼—½. Time—1min. 22 2/5secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 207-8. Places Rs. 49-8, Rs. 45-8 and Rs. 16-8.

An objection against Maasal for bumping or crossing was overruled.

THE DESERT PLATE.—Distance—1½ miles.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Obaidulla Khan's MALAYEB, 7-10, Purtoosingh 1
Zaid bin Mahomed's HARRY JOHNSON, 8-5, Trenoweth 2
Mr. S. A. Wahed's KHEDAVI MISEER, 7-4, Zapheth 3
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathuradass's SOLAR STAR, 9-5, Barrett 4

Also Ran:—Makbul 9-2 A Templeman; Excelsior 8-12 Kaikhusru; Sweden cd. 8-3 Zamil; Ajmer 7-13 Bowley.

The Race:—Khedavi Miseer, Ajmer and Sweden ran slightly in advance of the rest all bunched up together. At the turn Malayeb, and Harry Johnson showed up and the former led into the straight, winning easily by 5 lengths—1—5. Time—2mins. 55 4/5secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 41. Places Rs. 18-8. Rs. 24-8, and 25-8.

THE ARAB CHAMPION PLATE.—Distance—R. C. and Distance.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. For Arabs.—W. A. (1¾ mile scale), Allowances.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 7lbs. Arabs landed on or since 1st July 1914 direct from country of foaling, 4lbs. in addition to any landing allowances.

Nawab Hajaf Ali Khan's SIR KNIGHT, 9-10, A. Templeman 1
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathuradass's NAKIB, 9-3, Barrett 2
Mr. R. R. S.'s THANK YOU, 8-10, F. Templeman 3
Gen. Obaidulla Khan's SINGER, 8-10, Bowley 4

The Race:—They titupped along to the seven furlong post, Nakib setting a very slow pace followed by Thank You and Singer. Sir Knight here had settled into his stride and had a race all to himself for the remainder of the journey, winning as he liked by four lengths—1¼—1½. Time—3mins. 15 1/5secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 77. Places Rs. 26 and Rs. 22-8.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance—R. C. and Distance.

Winner, Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,500; third, Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses.

H. H. Raja Sir Ranbir Singh's JACAMAR 8-3, Quinn 1
Mr. Goculdass's MATCHLOCK, 8-6, Barrett 2
Mr. Wilton Bartleet's ST. ANDREWS, 9-4, Firth 3
Mr. Goculdass's PRETTY GOOD SORT, 7-8, [illegible] 4

Also Ran:—Double Chin 7-6 Hoyt; Manilla 7-13 Bowley; Cherhywood 7-10 Kaikhusru; Sparkes 7-4 Harrison; St. Alban cd. 6-7 Purtoosingh; Hamara cd. 6-6 Zapheth.

The Race:—Sparkes set the pace, followed by Pretty Good Sort, Jacamar and Double Chin. At the six furlongs Sparkes was done with and Jacamar took up the running and at the half mile appeared to have everything settled with a substantial lead and going easily he won comfortably by 1¾—1½—1½. Time 2mins. 53 1/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 90. Places Rs. 39, Rs. 41 and Rs. 44-8.

THE BEDOUIN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 1st Division.

Mr. A. A. Mahomed's BEYRUT, 8-6, A. Templeman 1
Mr. Abdulla Faras's MALSTER, 8-5, Hardy 2
Mr. Heath's NIGHT HAWK, 8-1, Abbas 3
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathuradass's MEXICO, 8-0, Buckley 4

Also Ran:—Sparrow Hawk 9-1 Barrett; Purity 8-10 Bowley; Kayid 7-10 Kaikhusru; Terror 7-9 Zamil; Money Gold 7-9 Mujeed; Tajilmulook 7-7 Hoyt; Gowahajmar 7-5 Purtoosingh.

The Race:—Night Hawk was quickest away, but was passed by Gowahajmer. Nearing the five furlongs Night Hawk was taken to the front, followed by Tajilmulook and Malster. Turning into the straight Beyrut came through and Tajilmulook gave way to Mexico, with Malster running well on their heels. After a good race down the straight Beyrut got the best of it by half a length 1—¼. Time—1min. 54 1/5secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 55-8. Places Rs. 22-8, Rs. 43-8 and Rs. 24-8.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance—About 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. A High Weight Handicap for Horses.

Mr. Goculdass's POLISH, 9-7, Barrett ... 1
Gen. Obaidulla Khan's LADY MURIEL, 7-9, Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Kelso's MISS ROLLESTONE, 7-1, Lynch 3
Mr. Ainsworth's VANITY BOX, 8-4, Buckley 4

Also Ran:—Primrose Morn 9-2 Hoyt; Criton 8-12 Kaikhusru; Hoppner 8-10 F. Templeman; Twa Brigs 8-10 Firth; Madrina 7-1 Harrison.

The Race:—Madrina got off badly. Miss Rollestone led with Twa Brigs and Hoppner close up. At the bend the two latter gave way to Polish and Lady Muriel. In the race home Polish won comfortably by 3/4. Lady Muriel depriving Miss Rollestone of second place by a length. Time—1min. 1 3/5 secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 54. Places Rs. 29, Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 18.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. A High Weight Handicap for Arab Ponies 14 hands and under.

Mr. R. H. Gahajan's WELLINGTON 8-1, Buckley 1
Gen. Obaidulla Khan's SOOMSAM, 7-12, Bowley 2
Mr. Erach Jijibhoy's YOUNG MAJUB 8-9, A Templeman 3
Mr. N. Jehangir's SAIDAN, 7-10, Lynch 4

Also Ran:—Baloz 9-4 Purtoosingh; Polish 8-6 Barrett; Ace of Hearts 7-9 Kaikhusru; Dhaidan 7-7 Harrison; Bahlool 7-2 Melsom; Red Silk cd. 6-6 Japheth.

The Race:—Dhaidan appeared to be leading from Baloz for the first part of the journey. At the bend Ace of Hearts showed up followed by Wellington and Soomsan and Young Majub. Wellington, very capably handled by Buckley, won by a length—1½—neck. Time—1min. 2⅘secs.

Totes Paid:—Win Rs. 43. Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 21 and Rs. 14-8.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. S. K. Datta Gupta has been posted Assistant Comptroller, India Treasuries.

Mr. J. M. Hartley, Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, gets privilege leave for one month

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Rev. U. J. Poyntz, M.A., Chaplain, Bengal (Lahore) Ecclesiastical Establishment reverts to Delhi.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The construction of the Futawh-Islampur branch line is sanctioned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Commander C. S. Hickman, Royal Indian Marine, Surveyor-in-Charge, Marine Survey of India, is granted further extension in that appointment.

THE BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of the 24th instant, I came across a letter from your correspondent Mr. Kesker under the heading 'The Railway Conference." As I find that the concluding portion of his letter is grossly misleading, I hasten to put forward before the public the actual facts with a view to remove any misunderstanding that may be caused in consequence.

I shall therefore be obliged if you will kindly allow me a small space in your esteemed issue.

Your correspondent seems to think that the Barsi Light Railway is solely responsible for overcrowding their trains

On this point, one, who has actually witnessed the entraining of pilgrims at Kurduwadi during the late Ashadi Fair, will certainly endorse the fact that if anybody is to be blamed at all, I am sorry to say, it is the pilgrims themselves

Sir, however anxious the Railway Authorities may be to restrict overcrowding, their efforts at times prove fruitless, when it is remembered that in times of fairs, these devotees of Vithoba, who travel in a body, would not prefer to be separated from their co-religionists and would be prepared to undergo any hardship or inconvenience, provided they are allowed to travel together.

It would therefore be an act of benevolence if your correspondent would try to persuade these devotees not to occupy carriages, which appear to have been overcrowded, and thus help the Railway authorities who are trying their utmost to prevent it, as much as possible.

Furthermore, your correspondent states that the B. L. Railway carries one thousand pilgrims per train or some five times more than the proper carrying capacity of their trains.

Does he seem to think that the B. L. Railway is only allowed to carry 200 pilgrims per train, if so, the statement is absolutely ridiculous.

Those, who have travelled over this line, will, I think, bear me out that the bogie carriages of this Railway are sanctioned to hold 67 passengers, and when it is remembered that as many as 14 are at times attached to a train, it is absurd to say that what they carry viz., about one thousand per train is against rules.

As a matter of fact, it is very seldom that one thousand pilgrims are sent per train unless the composition is purely of coaches only, but when a mixed composition is on, the number travelling has never exceeded to 7 hundred.

In view of this, it would have been better if your correspondent had studied these facts carefully before rushing into print, advocating the prosecution of this useful little Railway on this score.—Yours, etc.,

ONE WHO KNOWS.

Kurduwadi, Sept. 25.

The Silchar branch line of the Assam Bengal Railway has been repaired and trains are now passing without transhipment over the diversion laid down at mile 254.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA V. MAHOMEDAN C.C.

THE MAHOMEDANS OUTPLAYED.

The Bombay Gymkhana met the Mahomedan C. C. on the Esplanade on Saturday last, when some very enjoyable sport was witnessed. The Gymkhana, going in to bat first, knocked up a total of 186, to which the Mahomedans could reply with only 79 and thus lost the game by 107 runs. In fact the visitors were outplayed in all the departments of the game, and though they included some players who had participated in the Quadrangular fixtures, they made a very poor show. They bowled tolerably well, but they gave a very poor exhibition of batting, none of their batsmen except their skipper Patel being able to make anything like a stand against the Gymkhana attack.

Hurlbutt, who made the highest individual score of the day, played a fine innings of 48, which included four 4's and two 6's. He made most of his runs by clean, hard driving and is rapidly developing into a first-class bat, and it would not come as a surprise if in future Quadrangular contests he is included in the Presidency Eleven for his batting, quite apart from his fine wicket-keeping. Simms played one of his characteristically exhilarating innings, hitting up 33 in a short space of time, and his contribution containing five 4's. McCormack, true to his reputation as the most consistent run-getter of the Gymkhana this season, contributed a well-played 43, his chief hits being five 4's and one 6. Equally interesting was the fine batting display of Cadell. He made only 20, during the time he was at the wicket. Evidently there is good cricket in him and there is little doubt that he would play much better if he found more time to practise than at present.

Patel was the only man on the Mahomedan side, who could stand up to the bowling of Simms and McCormack. He made 32 in fine style, his contribution including no less than six 4's, and it was his effort that saved his side from a complete collapse. The only other man to enter double figures was Mahamood, who was expected to put up a decent score, but who soon paid the penalty of his unsafe habit of lifting the ball. The rest of the Mahodedan batsman went down like nine pins before the Gymkhana attack and the whole side was out in a little over an hour.

The bowling honours of the day were carried off by Bustani on the Mahomedan, and Simms and McCormack on the Gymkhana side. In view of the fact that he was not well backed up by his colleagues, Bustani bowled really well for his analysis of 6 wickets for 41 runs. Simms captured five wickets for something under five runs apiece, and McCormack, who seems to be developing into an all-rounder, had an analysis of 3 wickets for 7. The scores:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

E. E. Christie, c and b Mahamood	0
D. G. Hurlbutt, c Shaik b Bustani	48
H. L. Simms (Capt.) l.b.w. b Idroos	33
P. R. Cadell, b Bustani	20
K. H. McCormack, b Bustani	43
C. D. Baker, b Bustani	0
F. J. Clark, b Idroos	19
H. V. Hampton, c Idroos b Bustani.	0
F. G. Kennedy, b Idroos	6
A. D. M. Clarke, l.b.w. b Bustani	0
J. E. Jackson not out	0
Extras	17
Total	186

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

S. U. Patel, (Capt.) c A. D. M. Clarke b McCormack	32
M. H. Vishram, b Simms	4
G. M. Shaik, l.b.w. b Baker	7
Nazir Hussain, b McCormack	2
S. A. Razak, c Jackson b McCormack.	0
S. Mahamood, c A. D. M. Clarke b Simms	10
Vali Ahmed, c and b Simms	1
G. Parkar not out	1
A. Kazi, c McCormack b Baker	4
S. Idroos, b Simms	1
A. R. Bustani, st. Jackson b Simms	0
Extras	17
Total	79

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Bustani	15	41	4	6
Mahomood	9	40	1	1
Idroos	15	68	3	3
Nazir Hussein	4	20	1	0

MAHOMEDAN C. C. INNINGS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Clark	6	21	0	0
Simms	12	24	6	5
McCormack	4	7	2	3
Baker	3	10	1	2

Simms bowled one "wide" and McCormack one "no ball."

TO-DAY'S INTERESTING FIXTURE.

ALWAR V. PARSI GYMKHANA.

An interesting fixture comes off to-day between the Maharaja of Alwar's team and the Parsi Gymkhana, at the Kennedy Sea Face. The Maharaja's eleven includes such well-known players as F. Tarrant, the Middlesex professional, and Nazir Hussein of Amritsar, while among the Parsi Gymkhana team are more than half a dozen men who recently participated in the Quadrangular fixtures at Poona Play commences at 11-30.

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There is no doubt about this baby enjoying childhood's happy days. She was reared on Glaxo. Your baby can be just as strong and healthy, just as bright and intelligent—it is mainly a question of giving Glaxo.

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An organic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive phosphate materials which supplement food and when absorbed into the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

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Fresh strings of best quality every second Mail.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10.30.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be adrresed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 4 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders By Major E. T. Lambert, B. V. A. Commanding.

Sept. 25.

363.—Musketry.

A practice shoot will be held at Colaba to-morrow Sunday 26th instant at 7 a.m. All members are requested to attend.

364.—Duties.

Duties for the ensuing week commencing 26th instant:—

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sgt. C. B Banks.

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sgt. E. A Sherren.

365.—Parades.

Tuesday 28th instant Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade at Colaba for 15 pr. B. L. Gun Drill at 7-0 a.m.

366.—Transfers.

2/Lieutenant J. Dodds is transferred from No. 2 Company to No. 1 Company from to-day's date.

367.—Motor Cycles.

Members in possession of Motor Cycles will submit their names with the number of cycle to the Adjutant's Office before the 30th instant.

368.—Pay.

Pay for the month of August for Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will be issued after parade on Tuesday 28th instant.

(Sd.) J. DODDS, 2/Lieutenant B.V.A.
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

NOTICE.

By kind permission of the Committee of the Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, a Company Meeting of No. 1 Company, B.V.A., will be held in the Reading Room of that Institution at 9 p.m. on the 29th instant. All members of No. 1 Company are earnestly requested to attend.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders By Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Sept. 27.

219.—Promotions and Appointments.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments in "B" Company with effect from this date:—

Promotion.

No. 7923 L/Corpl. E. Erb. to be Corporal.

Appointments.

No. 8121 Corpl. W. D. Foskett. to be Lce Sergeant.

No. 7944 Vol. E. Geilett. to be Lce Corporal.

No. 8155 Vol. F. D. Baker. to be Lce Corporal.

No. 8624 Vol. C. W. Wood. to be Lce Corporal.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR. Lieut.,
Adjutant Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack and one death from plague were reported in Bombay on Friday, both the cases occurring at Middle and Lower Colaba. There were no cholera and small-pox cases. The total mortality from all causes was 70, as compared with 82 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 69 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 2,467, out of which 9 were found to be plague-stricken.

PRESENTATION TO ACTING CONSUL-GENERAL FOR PORTUGAL.

An address and a souvenir were presented on Sunday at Ormiston House, Apollo Bunder, to Senhor Antonio Pedro J. Fernandes by his co-villagers of Colva in appreciation of his services and of the honour conferred upon him by his being appointed by the Portuguese Government to act as Consul-General for Portugal in British India.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Saturday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate committed (1) Chandbi, (2) Haji Fakir Mahomed, (3) Mulla Abdul Rehman and (4) Ebrahim Haji Alli to take their trial at the Criminal Sessions, in the case in which they were charged by Superintendent Sullivan of the Criminal Investigation Department, with giving false evidence etc. The Magistrate framed against the accused charges including those of giving false evidence, making a false claim in a Court of Law, abetment etc.

FIRE AT COLABA.

About eleven p.m. last night a fire broke out in a cotton press belonging to Mr. Jaffer Canjee, situated at Jamsedji Bunder, Colaba. On an alarm of fire the engines from different stations arrived on the spot and the fire was put out immediately. The cotton belonged to Vussonji Velji, Vardhman Jetsey and Balchand Oogarchand. The cause of the fire is not known and the amount of the damage has not been ascertained.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

The rainfall from the 30th April to date is 20 per cent. or more in defect in the Laccadive Islands, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Central India west and the whole of North-West India comprising the Punjab, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Sind, Rajputana and Gujarat. It is 20 per cent. or more in excess in Assam and the United Province east and differs from the normal by less than 20 per cent. in the rest of the country.

IN DEWAS

A praiseworthy step in the advancement of local self-government in his State is reported to have been taken by H. H. the Raja Saheb of Dewas (2). Dewas, the capital of the State, though possessed of about 6,000 citizens only, has been enjoying municipal government for the last 40 years, the late Raja Narayanrao Dadasaheb taking a good deal of interest in fostering the institution. As, however, it was a wholly nominated body, it languished after a time into practical non-existence. Since the coming into power of the present ruler efforts have been made to revive the institution. Up to last month the Municipal Council consisted of 10 nominated embers, but since the 11th of August his Highness has ordered the recasting of the constitution of municipality in a most salutary manner. The new municipal committee is to consist of 15 persons, of whom 10 are to be elected and five nominated. His Highness has also conferred on the body the right of electing their own president. It goes without saying that the ruler of Dewas has done the right thing in the matter. But may we suggest that the permission given to officials to stand as candidates for election should be withdrawn? It is a salutary principle always that the popular elective franchise should be allowed to be exercised without undue official interference. In British India officials are not allowed to be elected by popular votes in competition with popular candidates. We hope the need of observing this principle will be realised in Dewas too.

THE IMPORTANCE OF VETERINARY PROGRESS.

Among the many measures needed for the development of the agricultural industry of the country, the provision of adequate and proper veterinary facilities is not the least important,—a need to the satisfaction of which sufficient attention has not hitherto been paid by Government in all parts of the country. It is, therefore, to some extent satisfactory to learn from the latest report of the Veterinary Department of the Punjab that the new veterinary college and hospital have now been completed and with the large and well equipped buildings and the well-planned and spacious grounds provided, the report assures us that the Lahore college will afford facilities for veterinary training and treatment unsurpassed in India. Among the other points in the Punjab report is that Glanders was very prevalent in the province during the year, but was checked by, among other measures, closing of public watering troughs which were reported to be dangerous sources of infection. Particular attention was paid to cattle-breeding, and sheep-breeding also grew in popularity, while the demand for three-quarter bred Marino sheep also increased. An important branch of the Department's activities in the Punjab is the Hissar Cattle Farm where 845 animals of all sorts were sold during the year as against 554 sold in 1913-14 and the receipts rose from Rs. 97,388 to Rs. 1,09,374.

THE BELGIAN REFUGEES IN HOLLAND.

Very little has been heard for a long time of the twenty thousand odd Belgians who fled into Holland. The hospitality of the Dutch was, and still is, heavily overtaxed in the provision of the necessary food and shelter, and when this was done there was little to save the Belgians from the deterioration of idleness. The Society of Friends, through its War Victims Relief Committee, has been busy for months making life more tolerable in camps; and, according to the "Manchester Guardian," workers of the Society in Holland feel that much still remains to be done especially in the direction of organising useful employments. At Gonda, the refugees are housed in the greenhouses of an abandoned market-garden, and in this place, one of the visitors reports, "it is sad to see strong young men sleeping in the day-time or lounging about with no occupation." The worst conditions were found at Amersfoort where there are about 13,000 interned Belgian soldiers. It is hoped to get rid of the demoralising forced idleness of many of the men by starting occupations and turning the camps into self-supporting communities, where all the needs can be met by the workers among the refugees. Some beginning has already been made. Belgian carpenters are now at work making neat, portable wooden houses, a great improvement on the barracks, and it is intended to remove these houses to Belgium after the war. There are already workshops for tailors, basket-makers and so on. At Gonde, classes in mat and slipper making have been started. At Ede about 200 women are employed in knitting and a brush industry will soon be established.

THE HON. SIR PRABHASHANKAR PATTANI.

FAREWELL DINNER AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 26.

The Hon. Sir Prabhashanker Pattani, K.C.I.E., retiring Member of the Executive Council of the Government of Bombay, and Lady Pattani were entertained at a farewell dinner by his Excellency the Governor and Lady Willingdon at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday, a large and distinguished company being present. His Excellency proposed the health of Sir Prabashanker in terms of warm appreciation, to which Sir Prabhashanker replied. Lady Willingdon presented to Sir Prabhashanker and Lady Pattani a clock, which bore a silver plate suitably inscribed, as an expression of their Excellencys' high regard and esteem. The following is a list of the guests who were present on the occasion:—

The Hon. Mr. W. D. Sheppard; The Hon. Mr. G. Carmichael. H. H, the Raja of Rajpipla; Mr F. G. Pratt; The Hon. Surgeon-General R. W. S. Lyons and Mrs. Lyons; The Hon. Mr. Lawrence; Mr. S. R. Arthur; Mr. C. N. Seddon, and Mrs. Seddon; The Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy and Lady Jeejeebhoy; The Hon. Lt.-Col. J. Jackson, and Mrs. Jackson; The Hon. Mr. Patel; The Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad; The Hon. Mr. B. S. Kamat; The Hon. Mr. Jehangir H. Kothari; The Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp; The Hon. Mr. N. D, Khandalawalla; Mr. H. F. Beale; Brigade-General M. Cowper; Mrs. Brooking and Miss Brooking; Mr. J. L. Rieu; Mr. L. Robertson; Lt.-Col. W. V. Scudamore, and Mrs. Scudamore; Mr. G. D. French; Mr. W. L. B. Souter; Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson and Miss Anderson; Mr. C A. Kincaid, and Mrs. Kincaid; Mr. G. W. Hatch and Mrs. Hatch; Lt.-Col. J. Bruce-Kingsmill; Mr. E. A. Doran and Mrs. Doran; Mr. R. J. Kent and Mrs. Kent The house party consisted of their Excellencies and Staff.

NEW LIST OF J. P'S.

A new and revised list of gentlemen appointed by Government to be Justices of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay was published on Saturday, in supersession of all previous orders in connection therewith. The following new names occur in the present list:—

Ainsworth, J.L.; Aitken, R.; Allauddin Somji; Anstey, P. L.; B.Sc.; Arthur S. R., I.C.S.; Barnard, R. C. H.; Barraclough, L.; Bell, J. W. A.; Bowers, P. L., A.M.I.C.E.; Bowman, G. H.; Brady, W. H.; Brigstocke, A.M., I.C.S.; Brooke, R. H.; Browne, D. R. H., A.K.C.; Burn, D. S.; Campbell, H., Barat-Law; Chunilal Vrijbhukandas Mehta, LL.B.; Curtis, The Honourable Mr. G. S., C.S.I., I.C.S.; Dinshah Dorabji Mistri; Faulkner, Dr. E.; Fraser, Duncan; French G. D., I.C.S.; Gorrie, H. T.; Haji Ahmad Mahmad; Hall, Stanley; Harrington, H. E.; Hopkins, R. H. H.; Hordern, Commander, E. J. C., R.I.M.; Houston, W. M.; Huddleston, Commander E. W., R.I.M.; Hughes, R.D.; Hunt, N. G.; Jukes, J. E. C., I.C.S.; Kashinath Devji Dhuru; Kashinath Ramkrishna Korgaonkar, LL.B.; Logie, A.; Macnagten, H. P. W.; Monie, P. W., I.C.S.; Muhammad Kadir Shaikh, LL.B.; Murtrie, D. J., I.S.O., Nicholson, E. M. Ferrers, Bar-at-Law; Orr, The Honourable Mr. J. P., C.S.I., I.C.S.; Paton, Nigel F.; Pope, J. A., I.C.S.; Raymond. A. J.; Mr. J. P., C.S.I., I.C.S.; Pope, J. A. Reith, A. M.; Rustamji Edalji Modi; Shaikh Ibrahim Shaikh Imam, Khan Bahadur; Shapurji Bahmanji Bilimoria; Shearme, Commander C. W., R.I.M.; Sheppard, The Honourable Mr. W. D., C.I.E., I.C.S.; Smith, A. Kirke; Taylor, Commander W. C., R.I.M.; Willis, Major G. H., R.E.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Viceroy will receive a farewell address from the Simla Municipality on the 14th October. The Municipality had previously presented two addresses, one to Lord Curzon and another to Lord Minto.

Sir Harcourt Butler will leave Simla on the 6th October, visiting Nainital and Lucknow before embarking at Calcutta for Rangoon on the 21st.

Sir Charles Bayley will make over the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bihar and Orissa to Sir Edward Gait on the 19th November, and will then proceed Home to take up his appointment on the India Council.

Sir William Vincent, Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, will proceed on one month's leave on the 7th October.

The Hon. Mr. Chaubal was among the passengers who arrived here yesterday from England by the P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Salsette.

Mr. G. S. Hardy, I.C.S., Assistant Collector, Imperial Customs Service, at present employed as Controller of Hostile Trading Concerns, gets privilege leave for 6 months.

Mr. P. L. Moore, C.I.E., I.C.S., Inspector-General of Police, Madras, and Mr. G. S. Hardy I.C.S., and Mr. J. F. Graham, I.C.S., left Bombay yesterday afternoon for England by the P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Maloja.

Babu Kula Chandra Sinha Roy, who was interned recently in his native village of Khajuria, Chandpur Sub-Division, has applied to the Superintendent of Police, Comilla, for an allowance of Rs. 30 per month. He has not yet received a reply.

On Thursday a ticket checker, attacked to the Eastern Bengal Sate Railway, named Lesby, was shooting crows from the Railway quarters at Scaldah when a bullet accidentally struck a Khalasi in the back. The injured man was sent to the hospital. The local police are enquiring into the matter.

NEW TRADE RESTRICTIONS.

EXPORT OF COAL LIMITED TO BRITISH PORTS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 26.

It is notified for general information that, with effect from Saturday, the 2nd October next, declarations of ultimate destination in the form prescribed in the notification dated the 22nd May 1915 will be required to be presented to the Customs Collector concerned in respect of all goods wares and merchandise to be exported to China, Siam, Persia and Morocco.

It is announced that, with effect from the 1st October, 1915, the export of coal, other than Welsh coal, which is already on the prohibition list and coke from British India will be prohibited except to the United Kingdom, British possessions and protectorates. Licenses will however be granted freely for export to allied countries. In the case of exports to Neutral countries the following procedure will be observed.

Firms desiring to export will receive unofficially and will be requested to communicate to importing firms abroad with each consignment of coal despatched the following statement of stipulations: 1. That no coal of any kind or origin is furnished directly or indirectly. (a) to any vessel belonging to the enemy countries (b) to any vessel known to trade with the enemy countries (c) to any vessel or firm the name of which is specially notified. 2. That no coal is used in the production of goods or by-products of distillation of military value which are furnished directly or indirectly to enemy countries and (3) That no coal is sold by one importer to another without the express authority of the Government of India which will have to be obtained through the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment.

Infringement of these conditions will involve refusal of further licenses. The above arrangements will apply to all neutral countries other than the Philippines, Mexico and Honolulu.

In the case of the last mentioned countries export will be permitted under license only on the production of a certificate from the British Consul at the port of destination that the consignments are bonafide.

In view of the scarcity of fodder in parts of the Punjab the Government of India have decided that with effect from the 27th September 1915 and until further orders the freight of consignments of fodder excepting fodder for the Army Department booked to the Dhak, Khushab, Hadali, Mitha, Tiwna Gunjyal, Malakwal Pakhowal-Mona Phular Wan Wilsonpore Bhalwal Mitsalak Sargodha Charnali Hundewali, Aldana Sillanmali, Sobhaga. Nikdur Mia, Nikdur Miani, Huzurpur and Behra stations on the North Western Railway shall be recovered from the consignor or the consignee at the rate of six pies per four wheeled, nine pies per six wheeled and one anna per bogie wagon per mile and the balance of freight calculated at ordinary tariff rates shall be paid by Government and debited to the head "Famine Relief" in the accounts.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE LIENTENANT-GOVERNOR'S CONFIDENCE IN PEOPLE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

The meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council held to-day lasted for two hours. The Military Transport Bill was considered and passed.

Mr. Thomson introduced the Punjab Medical Registration Bill and said that the three senior Presidencies had already enacted laws and the Central Provinces and the Punjab were proceeding with it. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee consisting of Colonel Hendley, Khavaja Yusufshah, Mr. Bhagat Ram, Mr. Gracey, and Mr. Thomson.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in his speech alluded to the gloomy agricultural outlook and hoped a timely rain by Christmas would help good rabi sowings. He foreshadowed liberal takavi advances and dwelt at length upon the finances of the Province and urged caution in expenditure. Speaking on the growth of crime and revolutionary movement, his Honour said that his confidence in the people had been fully justified.

He then alluded to the great service which the Province had rendered during the war and eulogised the doings of the Indian troops of which fully one-half belonged to the Province.

CENTRAL PROVINCES GAZETTE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 25.

The Central Provinces Gazette, contains the following announcements:

Mr. R. V. Russell, I.C.S., on combined leave has been granted three months furlough in extension.

Mr. Johnston, Assistant District Superintendent, Police, whose servics are replaced at local administration's disposal, is posted to Saugor, relieving Mr. Jones transferred to C.I.D., Nagpur.

CONCESSION RATES FOR CARRIAGE OF FODDER.

The Government of India have decided that with immediate effect freight on consignments of fodder, excepting fodder for the Army Department, booked to stations in Ajmer-Merwara, shall be recovered from the consignor or the consignee at the rate of six pies per four-wheeled, nine pies per six-wheeled and one anna per bogie wagon per mile and the balance of freight calculated at ordinary tariff rates shall be paid by Government debitable to "33, Famine Relief."

IMMIGRANTS IN FIJI.

REPORT FOR 1914.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept 26.

The annual report on Indian immigrants in Fiji for the year ending 1914, which has been just published, shows 1,444 adult immigrants were landed in 1914 (excluding of passengers). Of these 1416 adults were alloted, 13 classed as adults in India being re-classed as children, 10 with adult dependent were rejected at medical examination, one died in Colombo hospital, while of those alloted 79 men and 55 women were placed on limited task.

The proportion of women to every 100 adult immigrants alloted was 28.60 per cent. or 40.05 to every hundred men. 63 adult immigrants and their children were rejected on arrival in the Colony during the year 1913 and three adults rejected on arrival in 1914 were repatriated during the year 1913 and three adults rejected on arrival in 1914 were repatriated during the year under sec. 17 of the Indian Immigration Ordinance. One hundred and thirty-three adults and their children were repatriated under section 45 as being incapable of completing therr terms of indenture. were cancelled by the Agent General on terms mutually agreed upon by the immigrants and the employer as provided under Sec. C O of the Indian Immigration Ordinance of 1891. The amount paid by immigrants to employers in commutation was £265-11. The following table shows the number of immigrants whose indentures have been cancelled under the above mentioned section in each year since 1909. The increase in the number of commutations is significant. Year 1909:—Males 111, females 168 total 279. Year 1910:—males 83, females 88, total 171. Year 1911, males 56, females 93, total 149. Year 1912 males 47, females 85, total 142. Year 1913 males 127, females 142, total 269, Year 1914 males 211, females 237, total 448. Ninty-seven immigrants serving under reindenture on the 1st of January 1914 completed their terms during the year. There are now no immigrants serving under reindenture, the system having been abolished under the provisions of section 5 of Ordinance two of 1914.

Immigrants remaining in the Colony at the expiration of indenture numbered 1532. Vital statistics show births totalled 434. Deaths due to accidents and violence numbered 72. Eighteen deaths among indentured immigrants are recorded as due to accidental cause. In two instances death resulted from injuries received during the performance of work. On man was crushed under a falling bag and the other was caught in the cane carried and crushed while working in a sugar mill. Two men, one woman and one child were accidently drowned duringg the floods in the Rewa river in December, five children died from asphyxia caused by overlying by their mothers of nurses, and of these four occurred on the estates at Navua.

In all cases the deaths of indentured immigrants appear to have been self-inflicted. The cause for suicides was not discovered in the majority of the casess.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS

The following is the programme of the Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports fixed for Wednesday, the 29th instant.

*1 Half Section Tent Pegging.

2 Egg and Spoon Race for Ladies.—Competitors will be required to ride a given course, first home with egg intact to win. The starter will have a supply of "fresh" eggs and if one should be dropped during race another may be obtained on application to the starter.

*3 Pig Sticking.—The Pig will consist of stuffed mussack and will be struck by spears which have chalked ends. The mussack will be dragged round the Maidan and competitors will ride in heats of two first to "draw blood" i.e., leave chalk mark on the mussack to win heat.

N. B.—Spears will be provided.

4 Affinity Polo Ball Race.—Ladies and Gentlemen will endeavour to drive a coloured Ball round a given course. Alternate heats must be made by ladies and gentlemen the latter may only strike the ball with a forward shot on the near side. Partners will only have one stick between them which must be exchanged after each stroke. A stroke will only be counted as such if the ball is actually struck.

*5 Scurry Horses and Ponies over 3 flights burdles.

*6 Unsaddling Race. Competitors will be required to ride round a given course to a mark, no horse may proceed beyond this mark with a saddle.

Saddles may either be taken off mounted or dismounted, but they must be carried to the Winning Post.

All girths must be properly fastened and before starting an inspection will be made.

*Items marked thus are open to members of the Bombay Light Horse.

Competitors are requested to proceed to the starting post as soon as the bell goes as now that evenings are shorter there is barely sufficient time.

It is proposed to hold one more meeting after this one.

PROHIBITED ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

The prohibition of saltpetre by sea or by land out of Britis India to countries other than the United Kingdom and British Possessions is prohibited.

The prohibition of the export of coal (other than Welsh coal) and coke from British India except to the United Kingdom, British Possessions and Protectorates is also announced.

Nothing in this Notification will apply to goods shipped by or for use of the Crown or to an Indian port or for use or consumption during voyage.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Lord Carmichael opened the Bengal Arts Exhibition in the new Museum building at Darjeeling on Saturday.

The condition of the people of Silchar sub-division in Cachar is gradually improving. Sir Archdale Earle, Chief Commissioner of Assam, has paid to the Silchar Relief Fund a sum of Rs. 2,500 for the relief of the distressed of Cachar and Sylhet.

The annual swimming championship meeting was held at College Square on Saturday. There were many events in the programme, including a life saving race.

The two hundred and twenty yards British Army Championship relay race was won by the 10th Middlesex Regiment. At the close of the programme Lady Mukerjee distributed the prizes to the winners.

At a meeting of the Madras Corporation on Saturday a resolution was passed that Commissioners were of opinion that the Government and Executive of the Corporation should set an example to the ratepayers and citizens, by themselves conforming to all laws and regulations affecting the health and appearance of the city, to which laws they compel the public to conform on pain of penalties under the Municipal Act, was moved by Mr. G. A. Natesan. He gave various instances of neglect, with impunity, of the municipal law on the part of Government and the Executive.

The case against Fakiruddin, who is alleged to have fatally wounded Mr. W. N. Narayan Iyer, late Sheristadar of the District Court of North Arcot, has been concluded before Mr. P. A. Booty I.C.S. The Judge convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death. The plea of the accused was that he paid Rs. 50 to Mr. Narayan Iyer and secured an acting appointment as process server of the District Court, that after the reopening of the Court he was ousted from his appointment and that, on the day in question when he demanded back the amount to pay the creditor from whom he had obtained the loan to secure the appointment, the Sheristadar not only refused to return the amount but also used some other expressions which provoked him and that he did not know what happened thereafter. The Judge disbelieved the plea of the accused and found that the attack was premeditated and most brutal in character.

The Members of the Madras Mahajan Sabha and the Provincial Congress Committee conferred yesterday and discussed the question of Self-Government. The proceedings were strictly confidential and not open to the press.

The Collector of Customs at Calcutta gives notice that no license will be issued for shipment of Mica to the following firms:—(1) Meirowsky Brothers of New York. (2) American Mica Company of Newton and (3) Lower Falls, Messachusettes.

The Senior Inspector of Factories, Central Provinces and Berar, under instructions from the Government of India, has written to the managers of factories and presses in these provinces with a view to ascertain what quantity of machine tools, etc., suitable for part manufacture of shells or for use in concentrated workshops is available and whether such managers are willing if any quantity of tools are available to spare them on hire for use in concentrated workshop for such period during the war.

A press communiqué issued at Lahore dated 23rd September states that it has been brought to the notice of the Government that several Indians of the educated classes have proceeded to England in search of employment connected with the war owing to the receipt of information that they are more likely to obtain employment there than in India. On arrival they experienced considerable disappointment. Publication of this information will, it is hoped remove the false impression that owing to the war professional employment is more readily available than in normal times.

On the arrival of the s. s. Bharata in port on Friday, from Rangoon, the Calcutta Police arrested on board by virtue of a warrant which was received from the authorities at Kiansi (Burmah), an European named Joseph Nicholson, on a charge of misappropriating a large amount of Government money. It is alleged that the accused was a clerk employed in the Irrigation Department at Kyansi and absconded with the money. The accused was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday who remanded him to custody, pending the arrival of an escort from Burmah.

POONA FANCY BAZAR.

ESTIMATED GAIN TO WAR FUND.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

POONA, Sept. 25.

The recent fancy bazar organised by the local Female Training College and opened by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon is estimated to result in an addition of about Rs. 3,000 to the War Fund.

INDIA'S CIVIL REVENUE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

The civil revenue to the end of August showed 32 crores and 92 lakhs, as against 33 crores and 18 lakhs for the corresponding period of last year. There has been a falling off under the heads, Stamp, Excise, Provincial Rates, Customs, Forests and Registration.

The Gold Standard Reserve on the 30th June stood at £25,730,399.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, September 27, 1915.

THE INDIAN CHAMBER.

It was an admirable report of sound and substantial work accomplished by the Indian Merchants' Bureau and Chamber which was adopted at the general meeting of its members on Saturday afternoon. The review of the year's work not only shows the assiduity and activity of the Managing Committee, but also the sound grasp of the principles and details of the varied subjects on which it had bestowed its attention, subjects which had reference to broad problems of Imperial importance as much as of local interest. It ought to be a source of gratification to the Indian mercantile community of Western India that a Chamber which is of no more than eight years' standing should have accomplished as much as its European sister organization now in its eightieth year. At the same time we feel sure that the members of the Indian Chamber must themselves recognise that the elder Chamber has been a model on which to work out the greater welfare and progress of the indigenous commerce of Western India. In these days when new organisations take their birth, Minerva-like, equipped from head to foot with all the latest resources and machinery, we are often apt to forget the patient and persevering toil of the older institutions, which in their own infant days had to build up their own respective edifices when the materials for their construction were neither ample nor self-sufficing.

To give only the instance of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce which was founded in 1836. The mercantile community of to-day, European and Indian, has only to refer to the early history of that most respected and useful institution for the first twenty-five years of its existence, to realise the struggles, the difficulties and the scantiness of official intelligence and information it had to cope with in achieving in a most modest way its fundamental aims and objects. In the first place, statistical information of any kind, with regard both to inland and foreign trade, was most rudimentary or almost non-existent and many indeed were the persevering efforts of the great pioneers between 1836 and 1864 to urge, from time to time, on the Government the advisability and importance of the kind of statistics they wanted; secondly, their attention was incessantly concentrated on the development of such natural products as were indigenous to the soil of Western India, such as cotton and seeds; thirdly, they were never slow to rivet the attention of the governing authorities on the importance of a speedy construction of the great trunk railways and of telegraphs; fourthly, there were those provoking delays in the postal service between this country and England and also those in the inland service and, lastly, there was a miscellaneous number of minor matters, but every way useful to the furtherance of trades and industries, in which they were greatly interested. The early history of Bombay commerce is indeed intimately associated with the birth and rise of the enterprise of the European merchants of Bombay. Even the most complicated questions of currency and finance, as well as other topics relating to commercial economics were never lost sight of,—the more notable having regard to the fact that there was no paper currency between 1836 and 1862, that the metallic currency was hardly adequate to meet the mercantile requirements of the growing commerce and that it was difficult to know definitely the ways and means of the Government itself as far as finances were concerned. There was no such thing as even an elementary budget of revenue and expenditure till the advent of that great Finance Minister, Mr. James Wilson, in 1860. To India it was a great misfortune that his sad and premature death prevented the accomplishment of many a financial innovation needed for the country on a sure and solid foundation. The mercantile men of to-day, it is to be feared, have hardly any adequate conception of the important spade work accomplished by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce during the first twenty-five years of its existence. From Mr. James Graham, of the eminent House which bears his name, to that of Walter Cassels, it is indeed a long line of able men of great versatility of talent and mercantile sagacity. It is they who may be deservedly called the builders of that commerce of Bombay which we witness to-day. And be it said to their credit, that it was some of the men of the Forties and Fifties of the last century who were far-sighted enough to urge for wet docks which are accepted to-day as a necessary adjunct of the sea-borne trade of the Presidency. It was they who first discerned the vast capacity of Mody Bay for such a purpose. And yet it is only somewhere after seventy years of their first suggestion that Bombay has been able to realise the completion of a magnificent wet dock in that locality! We have, purposely, given above a brief retrospect of the early history of the Bombay Chamber and the sterling work which it accomplished when Bombay was in her infancy but when her potentiality for unlimited expansion was well recognised and admitted. It may seem astonishing to the members of the Indian Chamber of yesterday that they have been able to crowd so much of their activity into the short space of eight years. They may lay the flattering unction to their soul that by their utility they have won a seat for themselves in the Legislative Council and on the Board of the Port Trust. No doubt they have deservedly imparted prestige to their Chamber by such work. But let them never forget that the success they have attained in so short a period must in a large measure be attributed to the brilliant model of the Bombay Chamber they had before them.

Of course we are not blind to the fact that trade rivalries and trade interests, inevitable under a free trade policy made it a necessity for the Indian mercantile community to represent the Indian interests of the trade of Western India as distinguished from the European trade. Conflicts of interests had long been multiplying and the time had come when the indigenous interests should not be subordinated to those of the alien merchants. The latter had the ear of the governing authorities who were only too ready to listen to their representations and give them effect. The Indian commercial interests of the Western Presidency were being greatly prejudiced and it was essential that an associated organ representing those interests should be established. It must be said to the credit of the governing authorities that from the very first they recognised the importance and utility of the Indian Chamber with a view to a clear understanding of Indian commercial wants and requirements. Members of the Supreme Executive Council in charge of the Portfolios of Finance, Commerce and Railways have had sympathetic exchanges of views with the Chamber. Their responses too have been of a gratifying character. So far the different Committees which have been at work ought to be congratulated on the able body of men who have been at the helm of the Chamber's affairs. Their chairmen have been citizens of large experience in mercantile and monetary affairs and withal of great sagacity and prudence. With a constant succession of such steersmen at the helm of the bark we may always expect, as each revolving year comes on, a catalogue of good and useful work rendered to the benefit of the commerce of the Western Presidency. The retiring Chairman, Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, has ably steered the bark during the past year and is to be congratulated on his work. At the close of this first article we would refrain from entering into some of the salient points of his well-considered and well informed speech, brimful as it is of many burning problems which must needs engage the attention of the Government when relieved from the cares and anxieties of the present titanic struggle in which the whole of the British Empire from Canada and India to Australia is engaged. We are also rejoiced to notice the very independent observations on fiscal autonomy and business economics which fell from the lips of some of the speakers at the meeting. Whatever may be their value they indicate very clearly that the Indian commercial pulse is throbbing and alive to the many Scyllas and Charybdises in the near distance. That in itself is a great gain. The more the entire Indian community in the country becomes fully alive to its own commercial and industrial independence the sooner will there be prospects of a speedy reform. As Mr. Wacha pertinently observed in a single sentence, weighty financial and economic problems, which have been brought and are being brought to the surface by the present war, will necessarily press on the attention of the Government and these will require all the combined sagacity, experience and ability of the Chamber to deal with them satisfactorily.

Notes of the Day.

Good News from the West.

The news from the Western Front this morning is significant and gratifying. For weeks past the Allies have sustained a continuous and intense bombardment of the German lines, and we have heard from day to day of the destruction of German defensive works at various points. It was fairly clear that this was in the nature of a preparation for an attempt at a big advance before the Autumn gives way to Winter. But the news of anything that could be construed into meaning that such a movement had begun has been looked for in vain. Those who have watched the bulletins carefully, however, have realised that very substantial work was being accomplished and that the task of preparing the ground and,—of equally great importance,—hampering and even destroying the enemy's communications, which has really been in progress since the Spring, was receiving the finishing touches. It is not too much to anticipate from this morning's telegrams that we are now to see more beginning of the great advance, which the begin[n]ing a sensational transformation may result in a [w]eek before the Winter of the whole situatio[n] will leave the arrives, and, at any rate, [p]osition of Allies by that time in a po[w]ork infinitely greater advantage for the of driving out the enemy, if it has to be postponed to next Spring.

The French and British Reports.

Yesterday's Paris communiqué shows an extensive movement along almost the whole front. The British, it says, successfully attacked the enemy positions west of Loos and Hubluch. Sir John French's bulletin is more detailed as to this. The British, he says, captured German trenches on a front of over five miles, penetrating enemy lines to a distance in some places of four thousand yards, and capturing 1,700 men, eight guns and a quantity of machine guns. The French communiqué also reports that the French, co-operating with the British gained a footing at several points in the enemy's lines, while in the Champagne country, after a tremendous bombardment, the French infantry occupied the enemy positions along the whole front. Our progress, the communiqué concludes, continues along the whole front. The next few days will show us whether this is indeed the commencement of the great advance, which once begun is not to stop, for which we have so anxiously waited, or whether it is merely a spasmodic gain to be followed by news of fierce counter-attacks by the enemy for the recovery of the lost ground.

The Situation in the Balkans.

Secret diplomacy has seldom had such a free run as in the case of the negotiations in the Balkans since the war began, and it is therefore impossible for those not in the secrets of the European Chancellories to gauge exactly the meaning of the Greek and Bulgarian mobilisations. On the face of it, it might be assumed that both mobilisations are the result of, and a precautionary measure against, the reported Austro-German concentration on the Serbian frontier, and certainly a few weeks ago there was hope that Bulgaria would be induced to resist the temptations held out to her by the Central European Powers. That hope was transformed almost into certainty, when Serbia at last gave way and appeared to have acceded to the demand for the restoration of that part of Macedonia she possesses to Bulgaria. But there seems to have been some hitch somewhere, and there is too much reason to think now that the Bulgarian mobilisation is a threat to Serbia. And that view is emphasised by the ominous announcement by the Greek Minister in London, that the Greek mobilisation is "a measure of elementary prudence" in view of the mobilisation of Bulgaria. That certainly does not encourage the hope that both are mobilising with the same object.

Bulgaria's Position.

If Bulgaria's mobilisation is intended as a threat to Serbia and the Greek mobilisation is a reply to Bulgarian action, then it is as likely as not that we shall not see the entry of the Balkan States into the actual arena of active warfare just yet. For it is clear that, if Bulgaria had any intention of falling upon Serbia or coming to the assistance of the Turks, she will think twice about it when she knows that Greece is ready, the moment she moves, to fall upon her in turn, and that this will almost inevitably be followed by the intervention of Roumania. At present the latter has not taken the step of mobilisation but, we are told,—somewhat superfluously,—she is taking a lively interest in events on the frontier. It may be that Roumania is not anxious to intervene at the present moment, but if her hand is forced there is no doubt as to which side she will be on.

The Attacks on the Cabinet.

A telegram on Saturday stated that, replying in the Commons to a suggestion that the Cabinet should be reduced by two-thirds, Mr. Asquith said that he did not propose to make any change in this direction. This suggestion was obviously the result of a new move of the Harmsworth and allied Press in its efforts to wreck the Government. The mail papers bring more definite information on this point. In the beginning of the month "The Times" and "The Morning Post" suddenly realized that the Cabinet was too big and too unwieldy, that it was not giving enough time to this question and that question, and so on. What was needed, it seemed, was a very small Cabinet of Chathams, who were to do apparently what their dictators in the Press told them to do. This new activity of sensational journalism is but a revival of the attack on the Prime Minister, Sir Edward Grey, Lord Kitchener and other inconvenient Ministers who decline to receive their marching orders from Lord Northcliffe. It is, however, gratifying that the opposition to this continued campaign of intrigue is steadily growing in all responsible Unionist quarters. Some days ago Professor Dicey added his appeal to those of Lord Cromer, Lord Hugh Cecil and many others for a cessation of this campaign. His reasons, which are as unanswerable as they are obvious, were four,—"that this intrigue threatens the [u]nity of the nation, that it may break up [t]he Coalition Government, that it dis[h]earten our Allies and strengthens our [e]nemies, that [i]t is an interference with the responsibility o[f] the Cabinet."

War and Insanity.

The "Lancet" gives a very interesting psychological analysis of the effect of the war on the nation's nerves. It is generally expected, if not assumed, that there must be a great increase of insanity owing to the nervous strain of the war. So far as there is any evidence it is, however, just the other way. The "Lancet" cites the case of a big asylum in Belfast where there has been a remarkable decrease in the number of admissions for the past year as compared with the twelve months before. The only reason that can be discovered for this decline in insanity is the war. And the psychological explanation must be that the war, though dreadful and nerve-racking and to sensitive minds a horrible nightmare, has nevertheless one effect. It takes people out of themselves. Pre-occupation in self breeds insanity, for egoism and morbid absorption in self are its germs. And of the surrounding circumstances that foster these germs are monotony and boredom. As the "Lancet" says, "it is not the great tragedies of life that sap the forces of the brain, but rather the monotony of narrow and circumscribed existence." Intensive life in a great national tragedy, therefore, is not enfeebling to weak minds but strengthening.

Effects of the War on Indian Trade.

Statistical returns have just been published by the Government of India for the twelve months, August 1914 to July 1915, first year of war, as compared with the previous twelve months, August 1913 to July 1914. Imports showed a fall of 32 per cent., exports of 37 per cent. and re-exports of 17 per cent. In the war period the total imports of merchandise were valued at about Rs. 123½ crores, exports at Rs. 155½ crores, and re-exports at nearly Rs. 4 crores, as against 182 crores, Rs. 248 crores and Rs. 4¾ crores respectively in the corresponding previous twelve months. Under imports sugar 16 D. S. was mainly responsible for the decrease in class 1 (food, drink and tobacco). The decrease in this class was from over 800,000 tons and Rs. 14 crores in the twelve months August 1913, to July 1914, to about 390,000 tons and Rs. 10 crores in the war period. The comparatively small decline in the value of these sugar imports was due to the higher prices ruling for imported sugar. Since the outbreak of the war the heaviest decline was however noticed in Class 3 (articles manufactured). Cotton goods including twist and yarn, declined from over Rs. 63 crores to Rs. 45 crores, Railway plant and rolling stock from Rs. 11 crores to Rs. 7 2/3 crores, metals and manufactures thereof from Rs. 22 crores to Rs. 10 crores and machinery from Rs. 7¾ crores to Rs. 5 crores.

Decreases in Exports.

Under exports the decline in food is almost entirely accounted for by smaller shipments of grain, pulse and flour, rice not in husk having declined from 2,120,300 tons and Rs. 23 1/5 crores to 1,414,000 tons and Rs. 15½ crores. Shipments of wheat (including exports on Government account from 1st April 1915), however, increased to 929,400 tons and Rs. 12 crores from 801,800 tons and Rs. 8¾ crores. Class 2 (raw materials) suffered most, the decline being one of 58 per cent. The noticeable decreases were in raw cotton, raw jute, seeds and raw hides, and skins. Raw cotton delined from 67,500 tons and Rs. 49½ crores to 367,100 tons and Rs. 18 crores; raw jute from 4,344,400 bales and Rs. 31¾ crores to 3,088,500 bales and Rs. 12 crores; seeds from 1,717,600 tons and Rs. 25½ crores to 1,303,000 tons, and Rs. 8½ crores and raw hides and skins from Rs. 12 crores to Rs. 6½ crores. The decline in the export of manufactured articles was mainly due to smaller exports of cotton manufactures. The value of cotton goods, including twist and yarn, declined from about Rs. 12½ crores to Rs. 7 crores.

Russia's Temperance Reform.

Perhaps the most remarkable social consequence of the war in all countries has been the abolition of the Russian State monopoly of vodka. But while it is generally known that the edict of the Tsar last August heralded an era of efficiency and sobriety, details about its effect from the military hygienic, economic and social points of view have not yet been known outside Russia. Mr. Arthur Sherwell's pamphlet entitled "The Russian Vodka Monopoly," giving a careful survey of the situation is, therefore, very welcome. The one thing that needs to be first made clear is that the suppression of the sale of vodka was not a sensational measure carried out in an outburst of piety like the repentance of a frightened sinner, but the logical outcome of the temperance reform activities already initiated in the country. The introduction of the monopoly itself in 1894, was a serious attempt to encourage moderate habits of consumption and it was accompanied by a constructive campaign. An elaborate scheme of State-aided temperance "guardianships" was formed, having the object of educating the people into better habits and also of providing counter-attractions. The account which Mr. Sherwell gives of the "People's Palace" at Petrograd shows what notable results have been achieved where funds have been forthcoming. It is, of course, too much to expect that an ideal life will spring up in a day by an edict and that a nation should change its habits in a day, and it would be a mistake to suppose that the edict has solved once for all the drink problem in Russia. Nevertheless it has had splendid results up to the present. The efficiency of the industrial worker is said to have increased by between 12 and 10 per cent., crime and hooliganism have decreased to a remarkable degree, the savings banks all report great increase in the deposits of the working people. There is also beginning to be a greater demand for books and newspapers and also a demand for more intellectual amu[se]ments; and a great improvement in the phy[si]que and health of future generations is con[fi]dently expected.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN WEST.

ALLIES PENETRATE GERMAN LINES.

GREECE MOBILISING.

A NUMBER OF RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

The British southward of La Bassée canal have captured German trenches on a front of over five miles, penetrating enemy lines in some places to a distance of 4,000 yards, 1,700 prisoners have been captured.

After a most violent bombardment of enemy trenches, shelters, blockhouses and batteries in Champagne the French infantry assaulted the Germans lines between the Snippe and Aisne and occupied the first enemy positions on almost the whole front. Their progress continues.

The French co-operating with the British vigorously attacked north of Arras and gained a footing at several points in the enemy lines.

The British Fleet in co-operation with the French artillery bombarded the Belgian coast.

British and French aircraft carried out successful raids on the enemy's communications.

A wave of optimism is passing over Petrograd which is described as based on the recent great increase in the striking power of Russia's military and naval forces.

A number of Russian successes are chronicled in the communiqués from Petrograd which describe stubborn actions on the whole front. The Russians have captured thousands of prisoners.

In the south the Russians have occupied Luck, in the north they have dislodged the Germans from Vileyka and in the centre they have reoccupied the town of Loginchine. A fierce battle is going on in the whole Dwinsk front. A German communiqué admits that General Mackensen's armies are retreating before the Russians.

On the Southern Front, the Italians have scored more successes on the Tyrol frontier, storming a strong position on Mount Osten. The position fell and 123 men surrendered and a huge quantity of munitions and material was captured.

Great military preparations are in progress in the Balkans. Greece has ordered mobilisation of twenty classes of army and warlike enthusiasm prevails in the Bulgarian capital. The Rumanians are watching events on the frontier with a lively interest. The feature in Greek mobilisation is the perfect accord between the King and M. Venizelos.

ALLIES BREAK INTO GERMAN LINES.

BRITISH CAPTURE FIVE MILES OF TRENCHES.

FRENCH ADVANCING ON WHOLE CHAMPAGNE FRONT.

BRITISH PENETRATE ENEMY LINES.

FIVE MILES OF TRENCHES CAPTURED.

1,700 PRISONERS TAKEN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Field-Marshal Sir John French in a bulletin says a British attack southward of La Bassee canal captured German trenches on a front of over five miles, penetrating enemy lines in some places to a distance of four thousand yards.

There were also other minor attacks.

Hitherto the British have captured 1,700 men, eight guns and several machine guns, the number of which is not yet known.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH AIR RAID.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

A communiqué from Field-Marshal French says: Hostile artillery has been active during the last three days on our front. We replied to it effectively. There has been mining activity without any important result.

Our aircraft carried out a successful raid on the enemy's communications. A train at Valencienne was hit and the line was cut at several places.

QUIET AT DARDANELLES.

TURKISH MINE ATTACK DEFEATED.

LONDON Sept. 25.

The week has been quiet at the Dardanelles.

A Turkish mine attack was defeated by countermining, fifteen Turks being killed.

French warships effectively bombarded a big gun battery on the Asiatic coast.

ZEPPELIN RAID ON LONDON.

A PILOT'S STORY.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Commander Mathy, a pilot of one of the Zeppelin raiders on London has furnished the "New York World," with an account of the raid which has been passed for publication in London with the comment that it contains numerous quite untrue statements and one to the effect that an anti-aircraft gun was placed under cover of St. Paul's Cathedral can only be described as a falsehood invented to excuse what the German aircraft were attempting to do.

THAMES: AN INDESTRUCTIBLE GUIDEPOST.

Commander Mathy says: The Thames is an indestructible guidepost which it is impossible for the English to remove. From it we can pick up any point of London. Though the city was darkened we could see the glow reflected in the sky 37 miles away. We headed straight for it and soon the silent city was below us. There were dark spots outstanding from the lighter portions. The residential sections were not much darkened. It was the dark spots we were after. Suddenly the city seemed to come to life. Its searchlights like arms waving round the sky and sending out the feelers for a threatening danger. If anyone believed London was not a military centre, he should have been beside me and seen the red angry flashes of scores of cannon belching shrapnel.

Our altitude makes effective range-finding for the anti-aircraft guns impossible. We were militarily justified in bombing a battery screened near St. Paul's, but abstained for the fear of damaging the cathedral. We dropped several bombs on Holborn Viaduct in the vicinity of the station. Then from the Bank of England to the Tower. We tried to hit the Tower Bridge but the result was uncertain. The guns on the Tower maintained lively fire.

Arriving over the Liverpool Street station I shouted "Rapid fire" and bombs were rained down. A succession of detonations and bursts of fire showed that we had done great damage. We were not hit. Our main attack lasted ten minutes as the tactics demand that our attacks shall be short and quick. We were never bothered by aeroplanes in any flight.

CAMPAIGN IN THE CAMEROONS.

NAVAL LIEUTENANT AWARDED D.S.O.

LONDON, Sept, 25.

Naval Lieutenant Louis Hamilton has been awarded D. S. O. for services in the Cameroons.

VIOLENT ATTACK IN CHAMPAGNE.

FIRSTGERMAN POSITIONS OCCUPIED

PROGRESS ON WHOLE FRONT CONTINUES.

PARIS, Sept. 26.

A communiqué says: Our batteries on the Belgian coast co-operated with the British fleet in bombarding the German positions at Westende and Middlekerke.

The British successfully attacked enemy positions west of Loos and Hubluch.

The French co-operating with the British vigorously attacked north of Arras and gained a footing at several points in the enemy's lines.

There was fighting with bombs and aerial torpedoes between the Somme and the Aisne. Our artillery exploded a munitions depot in a fortified house.

There was a renewed and most violent bombardment of enemy trenches, shelters, blockhouses and batteries in Champagne w[illegible]creafter the French infantry assaulted the German lines between the Suippe and Aisne rivers and occupied the first enemy positions on almost the whole front. Our progress continues.

ENEMY ORGANISATIONS SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

GERMANS DISPERSED IN ARGONNE.

PARIS, Sept. 24.

The French bombardment appears to be even more intense and important than usual. While the French lines are as firm as a rock against the rain of poison shells, the communique says the French guns in the Arras seriously damaged the enemy organisations.

The Germans opened with poison shells in Champagne, especially at their favourite points of Souain, Perthes and Beau Sejour. The French made a vigorous and elective reply.

The French guns in the Argonne made breaches in trenches at many points and dispersed the Germans, who were attempting repair work.

The Germans also used poison shells in the Lorraine but were completely repulsed.

MORE ENEMY DEFENCES DESTROYED.

PARIS, Sept. 25.

A communiqué says: The enemy bombarded the trenches near the village of Boesingh. Our batteries replied vigorously. The artillery has been very active on the whole front, the French guns continuing the destruction of the enemy defences, particularly machine-gun shelters. We blew up a large munitions depot, destroyed a blockhouse and shelled gatherings of the enemy troops.

GERMAN ATTACK IN LORRAINE BREAKS DOWN.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

A French communiqué records the usual artillery duels along the front with minor fighting with bombs and grenades. A fresh German attack at Manhoue, Lorraine, completely broke down. A French air flotilla dropped forty bombs on the railway station at Metz.

WHAT ARTILLERY ACTIONS MEAN.

ENEMY'S SUPPLY SYSTEM INTERRUPTED

LONDON, Sept. 25.

Some light is thrown on the position on the Western Front by a cautiously worded article in the Paris paper "Intransigeant."

It says that with enemy positions efficaciously bombarded, numerous depots of munitions blown up and the results of our continuous artillery actions becoming more and more precise, it is evident that the enemy supply system, whose methodical working we were well able to follow, has been badly interrupted at certain points of the line.

The foresight of those who knew that expenditure of shells meant economy of life, has thus been more than justified. Nevertheless the infantry must have the last word.

LIQUOR RESTRICTION REGULATIONS.

NO "TREATING" IN LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

The King has signed the Order in Council applying the liquor restriction regulations including no treating to the London area.

RUSSIAN OPTIMISM.

GREAT INCREASE IN STRIKING POWER.

HOW A DELICATE OPERATION WAS CARRIED OUT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Sept. 25.

A wave of optimism has passed over Petrograd during the last two days which is not merely due to official bulletins.

The successful withdrawal from Vilna has certainly straightened the Russian front and strengthened their powers of resistance but there is no visible slackening of the efforts of the Germans, who continue to advance.

The Vilna salient was so far advanced and so strongly threatened by the enemy's deep penetration north and south that its abandonment was a most delicate operation.

There were rumours of disaster to certain units based apparently on the fact that one Cossack regiment was in a tight corner during the retirement but it extricated itself with characteristic resourcefulness. An infantry regiment was also compelled to fight its way back through the surrounding Germans but it broke through bringing back half a battalion of prisoners.

The Germans at one point advanced with calm assurance that there was nothing to oppose them after a lavish artillery display but their guns had missed the vital spots and the Russians were just as fully supplied with munitions. The Russians lay low until the advancing German masses were close to the outer entanglements, then a storm of artillery, maxim and rifle fire wiped out the Germans. Eight thousand corpses strewed the ground before the Russian positions.

The fact that the Russians after four months of retreat quietly allow overwhelming forces of the enemy to approach within a few yards of their positions, is a sufficient proof of their unbroken morale.

All these reasons however, are not sufficient to account for the optimism which is more probably based on the recent great increase in the striking power of Russia's military and naval forces.

The successful conclusion of the Moscow congresses of zemstvos and municipalities, has also contributed to the heartening effect on the public.

The Berlin press is constrained to admiration at the bravery of the Cossacks. A recent instance of their contempt for death occurred in a fight in the Rokitno marshes where two hundred were trapped but declined to surrender and all were killed.

FIERCE BATTLE ON DWINSK FRONT.

RUSSIAN CAPTURE 5,654 PRISONERS.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 26.

A communiqué says later reports show that the Russians took 6,123 prisoners at Luck.

A fierce battle continues on the whole Dvinsk front.

The Germans supported by a hurricane of artillery fire attacked repeatedly and desperately. Some trenches changed hands frequently. All attacks were repulsed by the close range fire of the Russians who inflicted enormous losses while themselves suffering heavily.

The communiqué reports that altogether 5,654 prisoners have been taken in actions elsewhere on the front.

MORE PRISONERS CAPTURED.

AUSTRIANS PUT TO FLIGHT IN GALICIA.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 26.

A communiqué describing the Dvinsk battle says the Germans in the first attack succeeded in entering our trenches but were dislodged by a counter-attack.

The Germans reassembled and again flung themselves in compact columns on the trenches but artillery, machine-gun and rifle-fire forced them to retreat in disorder.

Two more similar attacks also melted away.

In the course of one Russian counter-attack a detachment in the heat of fighting was surrounded by the Germans but cut its way out with the bayonet and rejoined its comrades.

It appears that during the battle near Hoguichine the forty-first German corps suffered most severely during its disorderly retreat and the Russians captured 517 unwounded and a great number of wounded prisoners, also a gun and seven machine-guns.

In a hot fight for two villages near Dub[illegible] a Russian frontal attack under a hurricane [illegible]tillery fire resulted in the capture [illegible]30 prisoners.

[illegible] of enemy attacks near Novo Alexinetz, adjacent to Galicia was fruitless but a vigorous Russian counter-attack secured 3,000 prisoners and eleven machine-guns.

The Russian cavalry south-west of Tremlovlia charged the enemy who fled. The Russian troopers pursued the enemy's horse sabring many and capturing 517 prisoners and two maxims.

NUMBER OF SUCCESSES

GERMAN FLIGHT IN PRIPET REGION.

ENEMY DISLOGED FROM VILEYKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 24.

The Russians have recaptured Luck from the Austrians, taking 4,000 prisoners in a battle north of te town.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 25.

A number of Russian successes are chronicled in a communiqué, which describes stubborn actions on the whole front.

The most notable achievement was at Luck. The Russians on Wednesday night attacked and carried a position near two villages north of the town, capturing, according to a preliminary calculation, 80 officers and 4,000 men, besides maxims, field-kitchens and telephones.

Luck was in Russian hands early on Thursday morning. The Russians the same ehvening very dashingly seized the bridge-end close to the town.

The third Russian attack resulted in the capture of two villages southwest of Luck, in which many Hungarians were bayonetted. Another thousand prisoners were taken in the course of the previous actions for the possession of the river fords above these villages.

GERMANS DISLODGED FROM VILEYKA.

In the northern theatre the Russians with bayonet have dislodged the Germans from Vileyka, after a series of success, in which we captured eight guns, including four howitzers, also nine artillery waggons and seven maxims.

The Russians used the captured guns against the Germans whom they put to flight.

FURIOUS FIGHTING IN DVINSK REGIO N

The Germans in the Dvinsk region continue furious attacks, developing a hurricane of artillery fire. A desperate and uninterrupted battle is proceeding near Novo Alexandrowsk on both sides of the Dvinsk road and in the marshes in the lake region.

GERMANS FORCED TO FLIGHT AFTER FEARFUL LOSSES.

The Germans in the Pripet region have been forced to flight after fearful losses and the Russians have reoccupied the town of Lognichine. Part of the German artillery was captured by the cavalry, who sabred the gunners and destroyed the waggons.

The Germans have also been forced to evacuate two villages south of the Pripet.

ENEMY AVIATORS IN GULF OF RIGA.

German aviators have appeared in the Gulf of Riga, but were driven off by Russian seaplanes.

BERLIN REPORT.

MACKENSEN RETREATING BEFORE RUSSIANS.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 24.

A Berlin communiqué shows that General Mackensen's armies are retreating before the Russians. The communiqué says:—"Our advanced detachments North East and East of Logikhin have been withdrawn back behind the Oginski canal and the river Jasiolda."

CONGRESSES AT MOSCOW.

LOYAL MESSAGE TO THE TSAR.

MOSCOW, Sept. 24.

Congresses' resolutions, which the delegates will convey to the Tsar, warmly greet the steadfast an dgallant army and voice the passionate desire of all citizens to assist it in achieving victory in full harmony with the gallant Allies.

RUSSIAN MINISTER'S AUDIENCE WITH THE KING.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

M. Bark had an audience of the King.

LONDON LETTER.

THE NEW TAXATION.

ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE

GERMAN DEFIANCE OF THE U. S.

DUMBA REVELATIONS.

Our London correspondent discusses the coming taxation (since imposed) and its likely effects.

The rejoicings of the American Press over Mr. Wilson's "diplomatic victory" have been made to look empty and absurd by the Hesperian outrage and the Dumba revelations.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 9.

There are at the time of writing, a number of subjects prominent in the public interest: for example, the signs of a check to the great German advance in Russia, the progress of the great bombardment on the Western front, the apparent blowing to bits of the American understanding with Germany, the discussions on military policy at the Trade Union Congress, and the approaching assembly of Parliament. It is impossible to say how the perspective will have altered a fortnight hence, by the time this letter is in print; but it might be a fair guess that, for English people in general, all other questions will be subordinated to the tremendous business of the new war taxation. It will be announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer almost immediately, and before the present month is out we shall be doing our best to grow accustomed to the more obvious aspects of the burden. Day by day for months past the newspapers have been full of discussion as to what is to be the determining factor of the war. Day by day our many-voiced leaders and instructors insist upon the urgency of more men, money, munitions, in varying order; more economy, more discipline, more service, more compulsion or more confidence, more debate or more silence.

THE PEOPLE AND THE TAXES.

But as a matter of unarguable fact it is coming home to us now that the central reality of the struggle is expressed in terms of money and taxation. We shall, I imagine, hear little more about voluntary pledges of abstinence and voluntary leagues for the practice of economy, for the plain reason that the severest kinds of retrenchment are about to be imposed upon the great masses of the people (it may be most of all upon the middle class) by the State. No one can put a limit upon the expansion of the income tax, no one at present can guess what Mr. McKenna will find it possible to do in the matter of swollen war profits, and equally no one can foresee how or to what extent the Chancellor of the Exchequer will venture upon fresh modes of raising money by taxes on wages or on commodities, or both. The great question will be whether the changed financial situation, the awakening of the taxpayer to the fact that he is required to pay for the war, as much of it as can be paid for, out of income and profits, will make any appreciable difference to the attitude of the country in relation to the war, the policy of the Government, or the work of the War Office. Clearly no change of opinion or feeling can come about so long as the enemy is still entrenched in France and Belgium: that goes without saying. It is quite possible, also, that the extraordinary war prosperity of England,—the abundance of work, the expansive profits, and the increasing earnings of the working people,—may make it possible for the large new load of taxation to be shouldered for a time with comparative ease,—the accumulated wealth of England is an astounding phenomenon. But the winter must needs tell,—upon the people at home, in France and Germany no less than in England,—as well as upon the soldiers in the trenches. It is, of course, worse than idle to prophecy; and yet it is difficult not to feel that the next three months, or the next six months at most, must affect in

(Continued on page 10.)

BALKAN CRISIS IMMINENT.

GREECE AND BULGARIA MOBILISING.

RUMANIA TAKING LIVELY INTEREST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ATHENS, Sept. 24.

Greece has mobilised twenty classes of the army.

LATER,

The King has signed the mobilisation decree which is officially published tonight. Great enthusiasm prevails.

Reuter learns that the Greek Legation in London has received a telegram from Athens stating that in view of the action of Bulgaria it is incumbent on Greece to mobilise. The decree was signed last night.

PRIME MINISTER'S COMPLETE AGREEMENT WITH THE KING.

ATHENS, Sept. 25.

It is announced that the King and M. Venezelos had an interview this morning at which a complete agreement was reached on the measures taken and to be taken for dealing with the situation. An understanding regarding Greece's treaty obligations was also attained.

GREEK MINISTER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

A MEASURE OF ELEMENTARY PRUDENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The Bulgarian and Greek mobilisations have evoked great diplomatic activity. Greek, Rumanian, Serbian and Bulgarian Ministers conferred with Sir Edward Grey yesterday.

The Greek Minister communicated a telegram from his Government announcing that in view of the mobilisation of Bulgaria, the Hellenic Government considered it a measure of elementary prudence to order general mobilisation.

Reuter is informed that a gratifying feature of the crisis is the perfect accord between the King of the Hellenes and M. Venezelos.

MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN THE BALKANS.

MUCH SPECULATION REGARDING THEIR OBJECT.

CHIASSO, Sept. 24.

Many Greeks have left Italy for Switzerland in consequence of the Balkans crisis.

A message to "The Times" from Sofia says that the military preparations excite curiosity rather than warlike enthusiasm and there is much speculation regarding their object.

Greek reservists abroad are returning to join the colours.

SITUATION ON SERBIAN FRONTIER

The latest reports from the Serbian frontier state that hitherto there has been no big Austro-German concentration of troops, though there is a certain amount of artillery and intermittent heavy fire.

The Rumanians are watching events on the frontier with lively interest.

LEADING DIPLOMATS CALL ON SIR E. GREY.

LONDON, Sept. 24.

Almost every leading diplomat called on Sir Edward Grey this afternoon.

THREE BRITISH VESSELS SUNK

MOST OF THE CREW SAVED.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The Harrison liner Chancellor and the Houston liner Hesione, together with the steamer Urbius, have all been sunk southward of Ireland. The crews were saved after terrible sufferings from exposure in boats, except eleven of the crew of the Hesione, one of whose boats is missing.

The Chancellor is a Harrison liner of 4,586 tons belonging to the Charente Steamship Company of Liverpool. She was built in 1895.

The Hesione is a Houston liner of 3,663 tons belonging to the British and South-American Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool. She was built in 1889.

Urbius—No mention is made in Lloyd's Register.

A DUTCH STEAMER SUNK.

CREW RESCUED BY A SWEDISH STEAMER.

LONDON, Sept. 25.

The Dutch steamer Eemdijik, 1,500 tons, from Buenos Ayres to Copenhagen with a cargo of maize, has been sunk. The Dutch crew were rescued by a Swedish steamer.

ITALIAN FRONT.

STRONG POSITION STORMED.

HUGE QUANTITY OF MUNITIONS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

ROME, Sept. 25.

A communiqué states that the Italians stormed a strong position on Mount Costen on the Tyrol frontier, which had previously been almost isolated by clever enveloping movement.

The enemy on Friday, Saturday and Wednesday attacked very violently in a desperate effort to prevent an envelopment and finally split into groups to escape capture, but when the position fell on Thursday 123 men surrendered and a huge quantity of munitions and material was captured.

ITALIANS' HIGH ROAD RUNNING THROUGH PLAZZO.

AUSTRIANS LOSING GROUND EVERYWHERE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 25.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

LONDON, Sept. 24.

"The Times" special correspondent in the Carnia front says that great high road running through Plazzo and the Pridil pass to Tarvis has gradually passed under Italian domination. Since the Italian occupation of Monte Rombo and Plezzo they have commanded three sides of the fortifications of the Predil pass and crumpled under their fire the big guns of the Malborghetto fort, westward of Tarvis which is now practically in ruins.

BRILLIANT FEATS OF THE ALPINIS.

The Italian valley bear marks of Austrian fire but the Alpini have destroyed the enemy's observation posts and the fire is now blind as far as the Italian valleys are concerned, the guns being moved towards the rear. The correspondent pays a tribute to the work of the Alpini asking, what can the ordinary troops do against men who tread mountains like wild goats and with the help of ropes leaves goats staring vainly after them, who so scale the mountain sides at five miles an hour and descend in a series of flying leaps that take the breath away? The Italian guns, big and little, thanks to the wonderful road-making feats of the engineers, are continuously working; the Austrians despite gallant resistance are losing ground everywhere.

SOUTH AFRICAN INDIANS' BEARER COMPANIES

A MIXED FORCE OF HINDUS AND MOSLEMS.

PRETORIA, Sept. 24.

The two Indian bearer companies, which are being raised in South Africa, will be a mixed force of Hindus and Mahomedans under a European officer.

NEW ZEALAND'S MILITARY RESOURCES

FAVOURABLE RECEPTION TO THE REGISTER BILL.

WELLINGTON, Sept. 25.

New Zealand has given a favourable reception to the Register Bill, which has passed the Parliament in all stages. The Premier said it was absolutely necessary to ascertain the country's resources, and it was the Government's duty to place every available man in the field. He did not believe in conscription, although he favoured compulsory national training, but in emergency he would not hesitate to adopt compulsory service.

SCHEME TO DRAG SWEDEN INTO WAR.

METAL-WORKERS' WARNING TO GERMAN AGITATORS.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 24.

The Conference of Metal-workers' Federations has uttered a grave warning against the German agitators who are scheming to drag Sweden into the war.

THIRD GERMAN WAR LOAN.

£601 MILLIONS SUBSCRIBED FOR.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 24.

A Berlin telegram says that subscriptions to the Third War Loan amounted to 601 million sterling. It must, however, be pointed out that this doubtless includes large sums advanced by the Government loan offices to subscribers on various securities including the script of the former loan.

LATEST CABLES.

(*Received after 2 a.m.*)

GREAT BATTLE IN CHAMPAGNE.

12,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

PARIS, Sept. 26.

The French troops in a great battle on the Western Front consolidated all their important gains.

A communiqué says: There has been obstinate fighting throughout Champagne. We penetrated the German lines on a front of twenty-five kilometres varying in depth from one to four kilometres. The number of prisoners actually counted exceeds twelve thousand men.

We maintained throughout the night all the positions won in Artois, including Chateau Carleur, cemetery Souchez and the last trenches the Germans had held in the Labyrinth. There is nothing to report on the rest of the front except a French surprise artillery attack on Bandesapt.

DEATH OF MR. KEIR HARDIE.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

The death is announced of Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M.P.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

THE EASTERN FRONT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Sept. 25.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 23rd September says:—

The Russians appear to be holding up the German advance and to have secured their retirement from Vilna.

A Russian communiqué records the capture of villages 28 miles south-east of and six miles west of the river Dvina. At points 12 miles south-east and west of Dvinsk there are desperate and increasing actions in many places, even with the bayonet, and the enemy's artillery is developing gusts of fire. The Russians are making vigorous counter-offensive in the region near the railway and midway between Vilna and Minsk and have recaptured the town of Smorgona. Fighting is taking place 43 miles south-east of Vilna and 22 miles north-east of Lida, also midway between Slonim and Novogrodek. The Germans state they have captured Ostrof, 30 miles south-east of Slonim.

The Viceroy's, war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 24th September says:—

The Russians are holding most of their own. The Germans have made little further progress.

The Russians recaptured villages, 24 miles south and 30 miles south-east of Riga, both well to the west of the River Vvinsk. The situation in the Dvinsk region is stationary and in the fighting 12 miles south-west of Dvinsk one hill changed hands six times.

Round Smorgon, 45 miles south-east of Vilna, on the Minsk railway fighting is very intense.

Midway between Slonim and Novogrodek there have been several serious engagements with bayonet fighting, in which the Russians showed great bravery and tenacity. The Russians recaptured a village midway between Dwina and Lucknand on the Gallcian border their cavalry made a successful raid.

RUSSIAN RETREAT FROM VILNA.

BRILLIANT STRATEGY AND TACTICS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 25.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

LONDON, Sept 24.

"The Times" correspondent at Petrograd reviews in detail the Russian retreat from Vilna, wherein he says, brilliant strategy and tactics avoided an envelopment of a single corps, although the enemy were aiming at a second Sedan. Vilna, Lida, Molodetchno from the angles of almost an equilateral triangle, the sides whereof are parts of the Vilna, Minsk and Vilno-Rovno railways and the base, a part of the Petrograd-Uiedlce Railway. The enemy anticipating a south-easterly retirement massed cavalry northward of the Vilna-Molodetchno Railway.

UPSETTING ENEMY PLANS.

The Russians upset these plans by retiring due east along the bank of the Vilia and surprised the enemy and easily hurled them across the river. The enemy's infantry masses on the Vilna-Lida side for a flank attack found itself frontally engaging the Russian left.

The enemy has been expelled from Smorgon and Lebioda on the Vilna-Molodetchno line but occupies Lida whence the Russians have fallen back. His further course is impeded by the upper waters of the Berezina-Olshanka-Isloch and Dubovka rivers. It may be inferred from the German advance against Molodetchno from Vilna and Lizlida that the enemy intends to unite the various groups and conduct the subsequent offensive in a compacter form.

LONDON LETTER.

(*Continued from page 9.*)

every imaginable way the prospects of ending the war.

THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

Nothing at the moment seems more empty than the rejoicings of the American Press over the success of President Wilson's diplomatic victory. The German decision as to the modification of the submarine blockade, we were told, was made before the Arabic was sunk, and that disaster did not really affect the validity of Germany's arrival at a better state of mind. The submarines operated at a great distance from their base: they might be for almost three weeks out of the range of instructions. And so forth. This new undertaking was really *bona fide*. Germany was most anxious to make amends and to fall in with America's demand as to the safety of neutral lives at sea. And then we hear that the Allan liner Hesperian was torpedoed on the evening of September 4th, 130 miles west of Queenstown. The Hesperian, a vessel of 9,599 tons, left Liverpoor on the 3rd for Montreal, carrying 314 passengers and a crew of about 250. One first-class, five second-class and 4 third-class passengers, and 22 of the crew are missing. The liner remained afloat for about 35 hours after being struck, and, as she was only 37 miles from shore, it was at first hoped that she might be beached; but the torpedo which struck her had put her engines out of action, her bulkheads were burst, and her hold full of water, and when the shore-gang arrived from Queenstown it was clear that she was sinking fast. The passengers are being cared for at Queenstown, or have already set out for various destinations. Captain Main, with thirteen officers and 25 of the crew who remained with him on board the torpedoed vessel until all hope of saving her was given up, were also brought safely to Queenstown. The behaviour of passengers and crew seems to have been marked by the coolness and courage which we have come to take as a matter of course. This fresh outrage, coming in the midst of American rejoicings over Germany's supposed change of heart, will not tend to remove the doubts that many have felt as to the real value of the promise given in Count Bernstorf's note. It may be pleaded that the new policy has not yet had time to pass into practice; but even so the chang of heart can hardly be made to date from before the sinking of the Arabic. Germany will no doubt come forward with an explanation at least as satisfactory as those she has given before; so that it is not likely that the diplomatic situation in America will be seriously disturbed..

That is as it looks at present, but fresh circumstances have arisen. The sensational exposures of the "New York World," as to the systematic underground action of the German Embassy in Washington, have been followed by admissions not less sensational on the part of Dr. Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador. This gentleman, having had his secret disclosed through the discovery of letters entrusted to an American war correspondent, confesses that his purpose was to disorganise American industry, to use Austro-Hungarian money for the purpose of making trouble among American manufacturers, and possibly to induce ignorant aliens to commit acts of lawlessness and violence. And these are the people who, ever since the early months of the war, have been calling heaven to witness and condemn American breaches of neutrality.

LABOUR IN CONGRESS.

The annual session of the Trade Union Congress is not as a rule an event which stirs any interest outside the Labour ranks. But the meeting at Bristol this year is an altogether unusual affair. For one thing the Congress is probably larger than it has been in any previous year. Although the most powerful of all the trade unions is not affiliated, the delegates represent some three million organised workers, and they have come together amid circumstances more momentous than ever before. The renewed agitation for Compulsory Service in the Press has given a special interest to the gathering, since it was inevitable that an anti-conscription resolution should be debated after being vigorously canvassed beforehand. It was inevitable, also, that the motion should be carried by a large majority, for when it came to voting even the minority which might, under other circumstances, be ready to support a scheme of compulsory national service was practically bound to follow the lead of the Executive. It is recognised, however, that the question was raised to a somewhat artificial eminence in the Congress through the agitation outside; and in point of fact the assembled delegates might have been expected to give most of their attention to a consideration of the special problems of Labour created or intensified by the war. Nothing is more significant and instructive than the almost total absence from the agenda of resolutions upon these matters, and the re-appearance of several scores of motions dealing with minor questions of administration and trade-union policy. It is as though, at a time when India was passing through the supreme crisis of her history, the Executive of the National Congress had ignored the absorbing problems and perils of the hour, and had devoted itself to the familiar appeals for the relief of the taxpayer, the reform of the Excise, and the separation of executive from judicial functions. It may not be very difficult to discern some of the reasons for this policy on the part of the Trade Union Congress; but the fact seems to support the view that the present leadership of industrial democracy in England is proving itself unequal to the challenge of this unexampled time.

THE TRADE UNIONS AND CONSCRIPTION.

The resolution on compulsory service passed by the Trade Union Congress was framed in a way that could hardly be fully satisfactory to any one party. It referred to the sinister efforts to foist conscription on the Government by a section of the Press,—a phrase which papers like the "Telegraph and the "Pall Mall Gazette" could not object to, seeing that they have condemned the present campaign of the Northcliffe organs as unwise. Confidence was expressed in the adequacy of the voluntary system to furnish all the men required, and in general the opposition of the Trade Unions to compulsion was reaffirmed. The National Service party is entitled to say that neither the resolution nor the discussion went very near the heart of the matter; while it was clear that, as the chief speakers for the miners declared, many of the delegates would have preferred a simple anti-conscription motion. One delegate, speaking for a class that has suffered heavily from what Lord Milner called "conscription by cajolery" (the shop assistants,) reminded the Congress that the voluntary system, as known in England to-day, is capable of being made tyrannical and unfair,—which is certainly true. We may take it, however, that compulsion was once more put out of the immediate prospect. The Cabinet Committee over which Lord Crewe presided, recommends that a further voluntary campaign district by district be entered upon by the Recruiting Department, and if this does not yield adequate results, the quota of each district be made up by compulsion. This method, (foreshadowed by Mr. Lloyd George in the early stages of the war) would be a modern adaptation of the old English principle. As for the Trade Union Congress, I think the dissatisfaction in many quarters with the debate and the motion, is due to the suspicion that, if the Government were to declare for a compulsory system, the Parliamentary Labour Party, ignoring the vote at Bristol, would decide to support it, or at all events not to oppose.

THE PUBLIC AND THE WAR.

It may be that when Parliament gets to work again (if there can be said to be any work for Parliament in these days except agreeing to new taxes) we may hear more about the progress of the war; but we cannot deduce this from previous experience. We get news, or rather descriptive reporting or impressions, by spurts. At present, in the almost complete absence of intelligence from the Western Front, we make up as far as possible with official and semi-official despatches from the Dardanelles, Mr. Kipling on the French fighting spirit, and various French and American impressions of the Grand Fleet at work or in vigilant waiting. For a week or two the news from Russia, as presented in the Press has borne a somewhat more cheerful complexion; but the removal of the Grand Duke Nicholas, although of course explained as not being in any way necessitated by the results of the campaign in Poland, will inevitably lead the ordinary public to take a more serious view of the situation in the East. One of the many disadvantages of the present treatment of the war news is to be seen in the constant magnifying of this commander or that. The Russian army from the beginning, and the Russian strategy have been identified in the British press with the authority and personality of the Grand Duke. The headliners made constant play with his name: "The Grand Duke's Great Plan," "The Grand Duke Stands Fast," and so forth. It was, so far as the outsider could judge, a pure newspaper legend,—encouraged, no doubt, by the glowing eulogy of Nicholas spoken by Mr. Balfour in Parliament after the early successes in Galicia. His removal from the supreme command can hardly be explained as a pre-arranged part of the masterly retreat of which we have heard so much; and it must serve to make the people of England and France realise more completely than has hitherto been possible, the central fact of the struggle,—the necessity of beating the enemy on the Western field. Meanwhile the only new events of the week, and they cannot be called new, are the determined air raids upon the Eastern counties and the London region. They were, of course, fully expected with the dark half of the month. The Press Bureau necessarily withholds the facts; but it is evident that the raids have been on a larger scale than hitherto and that a large number of sleeping non-combatants have been killed and injured. The local excitement is, naturally, considerable; but it is merely excitement. The public is growing too fully accustomed to the night visitants to show any form of panic, even when as in these latter adventures, the airships start a number of fires.

PERSIAN GULF OPERATIONS.

THE DEMAND FOR MORE INFORMATION

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25.

A "Statesman" special cablegram from London, dated 23rd September says:—

"The Times" publishes an article in support of the demand for fuller and prompter information regarding the progress of the Persian Gulf expedition. It eulogises the achievements of the British and Indian forces in capturing Basra, establishing themselves at the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates, penetrating the swamps of the lower Euphrates and, after months of incredible toil, breaking up the Turkish concentration into a headlong flight. It emphasizes the facts that the troops have undergone great perils, have endured great privations and have faced all their trials without complaint.

THE HESPERIAN,

A CAPTAIN'S STORY OF SUBMARINE CHASE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.

The captain of the steamer Crossby says that after he sighted the Hesperian, the latter lurched and began to settle. The Crossby turned to rescue whereupon the submarine rose and approached the Crossby, which turned and went at full speed and escaped after several hours' chase by zigzagging and circling. This gives the lie direct to the German official assertion that there was no submarine in that area.

DROWNING FATALITY IN HARBOUR.

DEATH OF LIEUT.-COL. QUINN

EVIDENCE AT THE INQUEST.

On Saturday morning at 2 o'clock Lt.-Col. J. P. Quinn, of the 117th Maharattas, met his death under rather painful circumstances on board the hired transport Taroba. The deceased officer was returning to the ship when he fell from the top of the gangway, in the opening between the gangway and the ship's side, into the sea. He was taken out of the water, but unfortunately died at 3-30 am. The deceased officer was about 57 years old and had served in the Army for 27 years in India.

CAPTAIN STANDRIGE'S EVIDENCE.

The acting Coroner held an inquest on board the hired transport Taroba on Saturday morning when Captain C. H. Standrige, of the 117th Maharattas, identified the body of the deceased, who, the witness deposed, was Colonel of his regiment. On Saturday morning at about 1-45 the deceased and the witness were returning on board together. The deceased went up the gangway before the witness. As the deceased reached the top of the gangway and was going, as witness thought, to step on the deck, he seemed to skid sideways and disappeared in the opening between the gangway and the ship's side. Witness thought the cause was that the carpet was greasy and slippery. Witness saw at the head of the gangway a sentry—Gunner Booth now in Court. Booth gave an alarm and ran down the gangway past witness on to the wharf. He jumped on to a rope and caught hold of the deceased who was in the water. Witness caught another rope and Gunner Booth called for a line to be thrown from the deck. A rope was thrown and the deceased was hauled up on the wharf. He was still alive, but the witness did not think he was conscious, as he did not answer when the witness spoke to him. He was carried into the saloon of the ship. Witness called Captain Davenport Jones and Captain Purvis, medical officers, who examined the deceased in his cabin, into which he was taken and was treated. Witness stayed by the deceased. After an hour or so the deceased recovered consciousness and recognised the witness and spoke to him calling his name. Seeing that he was coming round the medical officers, went away, giving orders to be called if any change occurred. Meanwhile Private Solinak, of the Army Flying Corps, stayed by the deceased and nursed him. The Private stated that the breathing of the deceased was getting bad, and his pulse, as witness felt, was very weak. Captain Purvis was called again but the deceased was dead.

GUNNER BOOTH'S EVIDENCE.

Gunner N. Booth, of the R.G.A., said, on Friday night he was on picket duty at the head of the gangway. He saw the deceased coming on board at about 1-30 a.m. The witness challenged him. The deceased seemed to stand, and fell over in the opening between the gangway and the ship's side. The witness went down the gangway followed by Captain Standridge. They recovered the body from the water. The witness did not examine the body of the deceased. The Colonel was still alive, but not conscious and was removed to the saloon. On Saturday morning witness heard of the deceased's death.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S EVIDENCE.

Captain Murray Purvis, I.M.S., said on examining the deceased he found that he was quite unconscious. Pulse was good, and he did not appear to the witness to be in a dangerous condition. Witness had the deceased removed to his cabin about 20 minutes after he saw him. He showed signs of returning consciousness, moved his limbs and eventually made some remarks. When asked how he felt the deceased said "very bad," "pain in my chest," and hit his chest with his hand. The deceased showed one contusion over the right eye.

There were no other external signs of injury. The witness returned to his cabin and was summoned again about half-an-hour after to see the deceased, by the orderly. The deceased was dead on the witness's arrival. The cause of death, in the witness's opinion was heart failure, caused by shock, following the fall and the injury. He died about 3-30 p.m.

Captain Jones supported the statements made by Captain Purvis.

THE SHIP'S CAPTAIN'S EVIDENCE.

Captain C. E. Hodgson, of the hired transport Taroba said, he did not know anything about the occurrence. He knew only what was reported to him at 6-30 on Saturday morning. The witness had been to see and examine the scene of accident. The witness considered that the state of the gangway was safe. It was then as it always was. They did not, with that kind of gangway, have ropes stretching from the top of the gangway to the ship's side. That gangway was used for both horses and men.

THE JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by heart failure following a fall into the water through the opening between the head of the gangway and the ship's side.

They also added a rider to the effect that they were of the opinion that the gangway was not sufficiently protected.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER & BUREAU.

SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

A SURVEY OF INDIA'S WAR-TIME TRADE.

PROBLEMS OF WHEAT AND COTTON.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was held on Saturday afternoon last, when Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy presided.

There was a large number of the prominent Indian merchants of Bombay present.

Sir Fazulbhoy in delivering his presidential speech said:—

When we met last time to consider the seventh Annual Report of this Chamber, my predecessor observed that the clash of arms in Europe obsessed every other subject. War had but just begun and we were then face to face with conditions which were almost unprecedented in the history of the world. Even then, however, the British Government had adopted a series of measures to safeguard commerce and industry which always command their watchful care. Fourteen months have passed since then and we are still in the midst of one of the greatest wars of history, which will not be over, of course, till the cause for which Great Britain and her Allies unsheathed their swords is won. Great Britain has accomplished much and fully shown the strength of her navy and her inexhaustible financial resources.

WORK OF BRITISH NAVY.

The British Navy has cleared the seas of the world of hostile craft and assured to India and the Allied countries regular trade and commerce. Britain's strong financial resources have gone a long way in financing the Allies and thus supplying the main sinews of war. How great this financial capacity is will be seen from the fact that British people have funded the whole of the £1,214,300,000 needed by British Government since November 1914. To us in India the war has not been brought home, in all its horrors and realities mainly through the stupendous achievement of the British Navy which has allowed commerce to go on undisturbed excepting only at one period when the Emden made its comet-like appearance. No extra burden in the way of taxation has been placed on Indian people and all our conditions are almost the same as in pre-war times excepting the inevitable decreases in our imports and exports and the consequent depression in different trade markets. The effect of the war on trade during the last eight months of the official year 1914-15 can be gauged by the fact that there was a fall of Rs. 44 crores 6 lakhs in imports for the eight months of war as compared with the same period in 1913-14, and of Rs. 70 crores 67 lakhs in exports as compared again with the same period in 1913-14. These represent decreases in imports and exports of the whole of India to the extent of 35 to 43 per cent. respectively. With regard to the Bombay Presidency the aggregate value of the total trade, excluding Sind, was Rs. 156 crores, showing a fall of Rs. 60 crores as compared with the total trade of the previous year, i.e., a fall of 38 per cent. All these decreases were due to the direct effects of war like the stopping of our trade with enemy countries and to indirect effects like increase in freight, prohibition of the export of several articles declared contraband of war and to the dislocation in credit which was affected from the time of the banking crisis and the trade depression of 1913. The chief articles to suffer in the matter of exports were cotton and seeds, while in the matter of imports the fall has been distributed over several articles like yarn and textile fabrics, iron and steel, cutlery and hardware, dyes and colours and machinery.

WHEAT AND COTTON.

The main articles which drew the attention of Government were wheat and cotton. There was an agitation in some quarters for a special treatment of the cotton question. Happily the Government, which was appealed to, refused on principle to protect any special interest and wisely confined itself to helping trade in general by very generously placing, at the disposal of Presidency banks, 4 millions of the Paper Currency reserve. Cotton conditions, however, have naturally improved in the meanwhile and the agitation has subsided. The European markets have been entirely closed since some time past to cotton and Japan has come in to relieve the situation by taking about a hundred thousand bales more than she used to do in normal times. There has also been the welcome tendency to use cotton for purposes of investment, as it is felt that the prices are bound to go up with the restoration of normal conditions after peace. It is also estimated that the American crop will be less by more than 20 per cent. and the Indian crop by about 20 per cent. Cotton is declared contraband and American cotton will be prevented from going to several European countries. Against such a bearish element of the market there is, however, the fact that England and her Allies will consume a great deal of cotton and even the United States, it is said, will have to increase its consumption because of its rumoured preparation for war.

While the Government refrained from adopting special measures for cotton, they went out of their way to provide a special machinery for wheat. It must be said that conditions were abnormal. Prices had been faked up by dealers and wholesale merchants while the whole of the Punjab was clamouring for cheaper wheat. The American and Argentine wheat was also going up as the result of the manœuvring of parties interested in cornering. The Government of India prohibited the export of wheat and allowed it to be exported only under the supervision of the Government. There was an immediate relief to the masses of the population, though, it must be said, that the scheme did not turn out a commercial success, as British prices for wheat began to fall soon after the Government scheme was announced and Government have not apparently made the profit which they expected. The total of wheat sent during the four months of the official year commencing from April 1914 is 2,009,150 cwts. as compared with 7,441,629 cwts. exported in the same period last year and 15,449,745 cwts. exported in 1913. The exports on Government account in these four months have been 9,892,080 cwts. The financing of wheat by Government themselves, in consultation with members of the Conference specially held for the purpose, out of the Indian treasury balances, leaving out the Exchange Banks altogether, has given rise to much discussion. It is a fact that the absence of wheat Bills in India, the want of employment for money provided by the Exchange Banks to finance the current season's wheat trade and the depressing effects on the public mind of the absence of the usual demands for Council Drafts had till late combined to force Sterling exchange down to reverse Council point. This drop in exchange is not due solely to the procedure adopted with regard to wheat but also to the general conditions of our foreign trade which show the balance of trade veneering round to the other side consequent on restricted exports. Not only this, but as the Hon. Sir W. H. Clark pointed out the other day, the loss in exchange would not fall as a general rule on the importing houses but on the Indian dealer and through him on the consumer. All this greatly whittles down the final loss, while the financing by the Government has got to them i.e., to the tax-payers something like 5 to 6 p.c. in the form of saving in commissions to Banks etc. The economic consequences which have been witnessed in reference to some of our staple commodities will no doubt have their due consideration by Government, after peace is concluded. They afford an object lesson which could not be forgotten. In this connection, I have to point out the regrettable omission, from the Wheat Conference held at Delhi, of representation of Indian Commercial opinion. Your Committee pointed out this grievous omission, with a view that Government may not pass over such an important body like yourselves in future in matters of trade and industry.

OTHER FINANCIAL PROBLEMS.

The financial problems in this country were of course of not so important a nature as those of Great Britain. Still they were of extreme significance to this country and the Hon. the Finance Minister must be congratulated on his masterly handling of them. He had long and important interviews with representatives of commercial bodies before he floated his recent loan of 4½ crores. Your Committee had also an interview with him and it is satisfactory to note that several of their suggestions have been incorporated in the able and far seeing scheme he announced for the loan. Especially the utilisation, of the Post Offices as a medium for subscribing to the war loan and the efforts thereby to bring to the notice of even the middle and poor classes of his Majesty's subjects deserve all possible praise and commendation. It is thus now indirectly declared that such loans are not loans for merely bankers but for the population at large which was hitherto kept practically away from participating in them. The Amendment of the Savings Bank Act in 1913 with this recent procedure regarding Government loans is a forward step in the financial policy of the Government of India in the direction of securing public co-operation in financial matters, which leads us to hope that we are not far distant from the time when efforts will be systematically made to get all the available Indian capital for sound and substantial enterprises like railway and irrigation projects.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES.

Your Committee have, from the very beginning of this war, pressed on the attention of the Government the necessity and advisability of utilising the present times for laying down broad and sympathetic lines for the development of Indian industries. The whole Indian atmosphere is impregnated by this demand, as has been evidenced from the fact that in almost all the Councils, Imperial and Provincial, non-official representatives have demanded Government co operation and Government interference for furthering the progress of trade and industry. It must be frankly admitted that hitherto neither the Imperial nor the Provincial Governments have been indifferent in the matter. Several Provincial Governments have appointed a Director of Industries in their Provinces and some have asked for experts on special subjects. The Bombay Government had also an informal meeting with prominent industrialists of the Presidency the report of which is awaited with interest. Unfortunately the Government of India finds itself placed between two sets of opinions, neither of which it is in a position to support fully. On one side there is the persistent Indian opinion asking the Government to leave off their *laissez faire* policy and sometimes even to launch into schemes chimerical and fantastic. On the other side there are the traditions and conventions of the Government in power binding them down to a pure free trade policy. A compromise has to be found between these extreme sets of views. We must realise this position of Government and we shall be helping them in arriving at this compromise and evolving an intelligible scheme of development, if, instead of crying for the moon, we point out practical ways in which Government help should be forthcoming. Before, however, any such scheme take practical shape, it is essential that Government should explain their position and attitude regarding industries which may be started at present and which may have to face the competition of Germany and Austria after the war and that of Japan even at present. So long ago as October 1914, your Committee had an interview with Mr. Ley, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, when we pointed out to him that unless some tangible proposal of help or guarantee against loss was forthcoming people would shrink from investing capital in new industries—an opinion which I am glad to see has been recently supported by Sir Roper Lethbridge. We, of course, recognise the present conditions and the necessary inability of the Government to give a foretaste of their economic policy after the war, as that will be mainly dictated by the Imperial Government.

JAPAN DUMPING WARES ON THE COUNTRY.

And yet unless something is done, the whole of the trade which was hitherto German and Austrian will, instead of being taken up by children of the soil, be captured by countries like Japan which are dumping their wares to an enormous extent since the last twelve months, on the country. What this extent is, can be seen from the fact that while the imports of matches were 39 lakhs of rupees in 1912-13 as well as in 1913-14 they came up to 69 lakhs of rupees for the official year 1914-15 and have shown a still more tremendous rate of progress for the first four months of the current year. They were 14 lakhs 36 thousand for the same period of 1913-14 and have jumped up to 41 lakhs 74 thousand this year. Similarly a tremendous increase is to be found in the imports of glass and grey piece-goods from Japan. The imports of glass for the first four months of 1912-13 were 5,23,488, while for the same period 1913-14 they were 4,86,051 and have risen to 15,12,572 during this year. The figures for grey piece-goods were 2,76,338, 6,58,289 and 12,68,763 respectively. The attention of all concerned should be drawn to this, as otherwise we shall be left where we were before the war while Japan will steal a march upon us. It is because of the necessity of finding new markets for our exports and new markets from which to buy our import requirements in place of the markets which are closed to us as the result of the war, that your Committee have often and often insisted on Indian sections being opened at principal British Consulates and responsible Indians being placed in charge of them.

PROTECTION OF TRADE INTERESTS.

Coming to the subjects matter of the Report laid before you, I have nothing further to add to what is already contained therein. I referred in the beginning to the ever vigilent care with which Government is looking to the protection of our trade interests. As an instance I will draw your attention to the paragraph in our Report on war notes and notifications, in which it is mentioned how we have throughout this year been receiving all the notifications issued by Government in connection with the war. It is thus sympathetic watchfulness which forms the key note of the administration of His Excellency Lord Hardinge whose term of office has been fortunately extended by six months. I hope it will not be considered out of place, if I say that the response of the Indian commercial community in this city to all that Government has asked of them is equally spontaneous and sincere. The magnificent contributions to the war fund have come from our leading Indian merchants, through whose efforts it is that the contribution of Bombay has been so unprecedentedly large.

THE COMING COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

You all know gentlemen how the idea of holding the Commercial Congress last December had been postponed on account of the war. On further thought, however, better and wiser counsels prevailed and we have resolved to hold the first session of the Congress during the next Christmas Holidays. There is still some misunderstanding about a proper scope of the object of this Congress. It will be mainly a Congress of Chambers of Commerce and the idea at present is to establish at this session an Associated Chamber of Commerce for all the Indian Chambers of Commerce. We have decided to hold the Congress inspite of the war, as we think that such an Associated Chamber of the whole of India will be a great asset in the matter of co-operation with the Government in the discussion of the problems affecting trade and industry that will arise after the war. We shall not be hampering but shall be on the contrary helping Government by such a consideration of some of the broad commercial problems. From the list of members constituting the Reception Committee it is apparent how all the Commercial Associations have joined with us in the undertaking which, I hope, will be a success worthy of this city in which it will be held and of the Chamber under whose auspices it will be held.

With these words I propose the adoption of the Report of the Committee.

SOME AFTER-WAR PROBLEMS.

Mr. Wacha in supporting the Chairman said that the President had drawn their attention to the increasing trade of Japan, but after the war they would have to deal not only with the competition of Japan, but also that of the Colonies. War had brought before their attention many important questions such as exchange finance and currency. As the war continues many more questions will have to be considered seriously and the Committee for the next year will have to work hard.

The Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji in farther supporting the Chairman, said:—

To me the most interesting item of work during the year of the Report was the persistent demand of the Committee, in their interviews with members of the Government, for a systematic policy on the part of the latter for development of indigenous industries. War opened the eyes not only of Great Britain but also of this country to the inroads Germany and Austria had made on their trade and commerce and it will be one of the worst neglects of duty if we fail to utilise the opportunity thus offered to us by the war and prefer to remain in the same state of industrial dependence in which we were before the war. The Chairman has pointed out to us the instance of Japan, which has characteristically set itself to capture the markets in which Germany and Austria were hitherto supreme.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Indian Railways were built out of British capital, to attract which a guarantee of interest of 5 p.c. per annum had to be given as well as free land. In this connection I should like to quote a few lines from a recent work on Railway by Mr. Ghosh, referring to this very question:—"It is certain that the country benefitted greatly by the construction of Railways, but for sometime the burden of guarantee was felt by Government of India. It was because of this burden that the Government first decided to make Railways in metre gauge in 1867 out of State funds, but as the Government would not find adequate funds, applications were again made to companies in England to build Railways under a guarantee. In 1893, in order to attract capital for Railways in India on easier terms for Government, "rebate" terms instead of the guarantee were introduced. This condition did not prove attractive and again guarantee terms were introduced, but the guaranteed interest was reduced from 5 p.c. to 3 p.c." This shows how it was this guarantee of interest which attracted British capital to India at a time when she was considered but a barbaric land, when her credit did not stand very high in the British financial market. If this could be accomplished in case of foreign capital, much more can be achieved in case of indigenous pital. Here there are no prejudices to be avercome, no danger of sending capital thousands of miles away to unknown lands. The land is ours, our people have spare capital and have learnt the benefits of careful investment. The only thing required is for the Government to step in and to assure shareholders about their dividend. Government can very well safeguard their interests by claiming a first charge on the capital of concerns they have thus helped, appointment of a Government auditor to give them a true statement about the affairs of these and if necessary having a representative on the Board of Directors.

FINANCING OF WHEAT BY GOVERNMENT.

I referred in teh beginning to heavy decreases in imports and exports averaging something like forty (40) p.c. of our total trade. Naturally our agriculturists, trades and merchants have all their share in the loss this has occasioned. I do not point this out to make of it a grievance but to show how out-of-place is the complaint in some quarters that the financing of wheat by Government themselves has inflicted a loss upon exchage banks, exchange brokers, import merchants shipping agents and freight brokers. Whatever loss these may have suffered is nothing as compared with that patiently and calmly borne by our trading and producing classes. To those that belittle the services of this country during the war I should like to mention this contribution also along with the other contributions.

The gap caused by failures of more than fifty Swadeshi banks has naturally not been filled up. Their want has been vividly felt in these times when indigenous banks could have greatly helped in the work of development of industries. Unfortunately want of expert knowledge and a moral backbone worked the destruction of all the institutions. What we want is industrial banks in the real sense of the term started for the express purpose of helping the industries and not merely socalled Swadeshi banks draining away capital from the mofussil and employing it for the personal aggrandisement of the agents and Directors or in speculation. For a successful management of banking concerns sound experience is the first essential and this will not be forthcoming as long as higher appointments in Presidency Banks are closed to Indians.

Impost of import duties requires a revolutionary change in the economic policy of the British Empire but we can achieve that very object by our voluntary curtailment of the use of foreign articles and patronage of Swadeshi ones. The Government also can be the greatest patron of Swadeshi articles if it rigidly enforces its circulars regarding the purchase of stores from this country. It is not enough that catalogues of manufacturers in this country are published by the Commercial Intelligence Department. All the Government departments should be asked to get their stores from this country and must get permission of the local Government if they want to indent any things from foreign countries. This will afford an opportunity to local Governments to inquire about the manufacture of such articles locally and to try their best to encourage the starting of such a manufacture if it is not there already.

Mr. Motilal Valabhdas, Mr. S. E. Warden and a few others also spoke.

The following Committee was elected for the next year.—

Mr. Dinshah Edulji Wacha (Chairman). Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas (Vice-Chairman), Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Purshottamdas Thakoredas, Hon. Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtula, Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Mr. Devidas Madhowji Thackersey, Sir Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, Mr. Chaturbhauj Shivji, Mr. Jethabhai Walji, Mr. Naranji Haribhai, Mr. Revashanker Jagjiwan, Mr. Rattonsey Mulji, Mr. Gopalji Walji Sunderji, Mr. Motilal Kanji, Mr. Motilal Vallabhji, Mr. Phiroz J. Billimoria, Mr. Mathuradas Vasanji Khimji, Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden, Mr. Morarji Velji, Mr. Currimbhai Lalji Sajan, Mr. Mulji Haridas, Mr. Narottam Morarji Goculdas, and Mr. M. P. Madan.

The meeting terminated after passing a hearty vote of thanks to the retiring Chairman and the Committee of the Chamber.

The fifth anniversary of the St. Andrews' Colonial Home at Kalimpong was celebrated on Friday. Congratulatory messages were read from the Viceroy, the Governor of Bengal, and other well-wishers from India, England, New Zealand, Australia, and Dardanelles.

TAUBE-SHOOTING IN THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS.

Reproduced from "The Graphic."

The dense forests of the Vosges Mountains offer splendid cover for anti-aircraft guns, and a tree-stump makes an admirable base for a mitrailleuse.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

KILLED.

Captain F. M. Nepean, Somersets.
Lieut. C. E. Moulton, Wiltshires.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. F. W. Deeks, Artillery.

DIED.

Second-Lieut. E. H. Rawdon Hastings, Black Watch.

WOUNDED.

Major C. P. Rooke, Middlesex.
Captain A. C. Russell, Sherwoods.
Lieut. A. Garthwaite, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. R. D. Ellis, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. A. F. Hervey, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. A. H. Roberts, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. G. M. Shuffle-Batham, Somersets.
Second-Lieut. C. F. Wilkins, Irish Rifles.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. W. A. Maclean. Black Watch.

DARDANELLES CASUALTIES.

WOUNDED

Captain W. J. Glasgow, Engineers.
Lieut. T. G. Malpas, Royal Scots.
Lieut. M. B. Reid, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. M. W. Pretyman, Engineers
Second-Lieut. L. A. Westwater, Royal Scots.

NOW WOUNDED MISSING, BELIEVED KILLED.

Captain T. E. Fraser, West Yorks.

NOW WOUNDED PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. H. Davenport, West Yorks

LONDON, Sept. 26.

KILLED.

Lieutenant H. J. Stevens, West Kents.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Capt. C. W. Hayley, Highland L. I.
Second-Lieut. S. G. Cooper, Warwickshires.

WOUNDED.

Lieut. J. A. Caster, Cornwell L. I.
Lieut. J. W. Cox, East Lancs.
Lieut. E. F. Eager, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. A. S Cline, Middlesex Regiment,
Second-Lieut. E. Hale, East Lancs.
Second-Lieut. C. P. Watson, East Lans.
Second-Lieut. D. W. Leman, London Regiment.
Second-Lieut. E. A. Williams, Middlesex Regiment.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Capt. W. R. Roberts, Medicals.

NOW KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Capt. S. H. Walmsley, East Lancs.
Lieut. A. L. Goldie, Glouchesters.
Second-Lieut. A. E. Jones, Welsh Regiment.

DIED IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieut. P. A. Woodhouse, Manchesters.

NAGPUR TOWN PLANNING EXHIBITION.

PROFESSOR GEDDES'S FORTHCOMING VISIT.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 25.

At the Nagpur Municipal Committee meeing on Saturday a letter from Professor Geddes was read in connection with his forthcoming visit to Nagpur. Professor Geddes is expected to arrive Bombay on October 9th per s. s Mongolia. In his letter he suggests the desirability of arranging for his Town-Planning Exhibition and lectures before the new year, if possible, when he visits Calcutta. The exhibition is to last not less than two weeks, preferably three weeks. The date of the visit to Nagpur is to be fixed in consultation with Messrs. De and Bompas who are arranging the Calcutta Exhibition.

The Chief Commissioner has granted the Nagpur Municipal Committee Rs. 5,000 in addition to Rs. 5,000 granted in July, towards defraying the cost of the exhibition the whole sum coming from the current year's budget under grants to local bodies for sanitation. Professor Geddes will, at the request of the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee visit that place for one week.

A subcommittee, consisting of Messrs. Joyce, Macleod, Sorabji, Dr. Cholkar, Dr. Gour and Khan Bahadur Malak, was appointed by Municipal Committee, Nagpur to carry out the arrangement for Professor Geddes's visit to Nagpur.

Craddock Market has been selected as best suited for the exhibition and lecture.

READ It Here—Then SEE It All In Moving Pictures at the IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

The Perils of Pauline

AN ENTHRALLING MOTION PICTURE NOVEL

Presented by This Newspaper in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

Written by Charles Goddard, the Distinguished Playwright,
Co-Author with Paul Dickey, of **"The Misleading Lady," "The Ghost Breaker," "The Man from the Sea," Etc.**

The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS.

Sanford Marvin, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son Harry and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp, while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream, until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription blank a brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Hicks, a race-track man, and Owen conspire to kill Pauline. The preceding chapters have dealt with the many efforts of the two to accomplish this.

In Pauline's latest adventure she goes West to visit friends. Owen and Hicks have her stolen by villainous gunmen who thrust her into a cave to die.

Continued from Saturday.

CHAPTER XV.

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For many minutes Pauline lay prostrate on the rocky floor of her new prison house. She heard faintly the crackle of the horses' hoofs as her captors rode off through the underbush. She felt that she was utterly alone—hopeless of aid from friend or enemy; but her fear of loneliness—of death even—was less than her terror of her recent companionship.

Rested a little, she sat up and untied the rope from her ankles. A dim light from some hidden orifice in the top of the cave behind a shelving wall, seemed to become brighter as her eyes became more accustomed to the shadows. She arose and began to inspect the cave.

She found that she was confined in a chamber of rock about forty feet long and twenty feet wide. The bottom and roof converged slightly towards the end farthest from the giant boulder that formed the door. But even there the cave was twenty-five feet high.

The boulder door was set into the rock portal with remarkable accuracy, and not a wisp of light came through the brush that covered the crevice. Pauline, after a brief hopeless test of her frail strength against the weight of the granite mass, moved slowly along the wall to the extremity of the chamber.

Here, about seven feet from the floor, ran a ledge of rock, between two and three feet in width; and from this ledge upward the wall slanted at an angle of 45 degrees to a wide shelf or fissure. It was from this fissure that the faint light came.

Pauline groped her way back along the other wall to the front of the cave again. Despairing, she sat down on the chill stone. The events of the last few hours had left her in a state of mental vertigo. The holdup of the buckboard and her carrying off by the bandits seemed fantastically impossible. She beat her white hands against the stone to make sure that she was not the prisoner of a dream.

No other woman but Pauline could have smiled under such circumstances; but it was like her to find faint solace for her fears in the grim humor of her plight.

So this was her "escape" from scenes of adventure. This was the "great, safe, quiet West," where she should forget her perils in New York and wait for others to forget them. She thought of her promise to Harry that she would not try to get into any more scrapes, and an actual titter of mirth echoed weirdly through the cave.

The echoes frightened her into silence, and the thought of Harry made her turn suddenly from smiles to tears. In her former dangers—even when there seemed no slightest ray of hope—she had always had a buoying trust that there was one man who could save her. He had always saved her. In his protecting shelter she had come to feel almost immune from harm. But with Harry three thousand miles away and totally ignorant of her need of him no sense of imagined protection soothed her now. She took it for granted that Mr. Haines had been made a prisoner or killed. She knew the word would reach Mrs. Haines and the latter would invoke all the powers in the State to seek her out; but she was sure she would be dead before anyone unearthed this fearful hiding place.

Now the light at the far end of the cave grew steadily more dim and Pauline judged that the day was waning. She had not tried to keep any track of time, but she knew that her captors had ridden with her for many hours and that it must now be late afternoon.

The slowly increasing shadow made the place very gloomy. It was like the creeping of Doom upon her. It was stealthy, menacing.

A rustling sound caught her ear. Sounds are animate or inanimate. This was unmistakably the sound of a living thing.

Pauline trembled a little but she stood up. Was it man or beast that she had for companion in the mysterious cave?

She took a faltering step forward. The sound seemed to come nearer. The cave had gone almost pitch dark, and, suddenly, from the mid-level of the back wall—from the rock ledge—there flashed upon the sight of the imprisoned girl two beady, burning eyes.

Hall Haines's best driving team was lathered with foam and the buckboard swung through the gate on two wheels as Bill Cabot drove back to the Double Cross Ranch.

The young cowboy whom Haines had ordered to carry the news of disaster to Mrs. Haines was gasping for breath when the expectant hostess, who had heard the sound of wheels, appeared in the doorway. Seeing the buckboard and only Cabot driving it, she knew instantly that something had gone wrong.

"What is it, Will?" she called, running down to the gate. "Didn't she come? Has anything happened to Hal?"

"She was held up and carried off, Mrs. Haines," said the cowboy, with his head bent.

"I know; I know. You played the joke; but—what happened?" She looked at the foaming horses. "What made you drive home like this?" she demanded.

"She wasn't carried off by us, Mrs. Haines. Some other crowed got ahead of us—some crowd that meant what they was doing. The Boss and the boys has got the trail by this time, I guess. The Boss said I should come and tell you."

For a moment, Mrs. Haines looked at him in doubt.

"Is this another joke, Will?" she asked. "There hasn't been a hold-up in this section for ten years."

"I guess the jokin' is all knocked outa all of us," answered Bill, turning shamefacedly away. "No, ma'am, this is the truth and—and I wish the Boss had took some one else's horse instid of mine."

"Never mind. They'll have all the men in Montana out to find that girl, if this isn't a hoax," cried Mrs. Haines in a voice that choked. "Go tell the other boys to get ready. The Sheriff will want them, if Hal doesn't."

She sped back to the house and with a trembling hand rang the bell of the old-fashioned telephone that furnished a new blessing to the ranches.

A moment later Curt Sikes, the telegraph operator at Rockvale, almost fell from his chair as he took the following message over the wire at Mrs. Haines's dictation:

Harry Marvin,
Fifth Avenue, New York:
Pauline kidnapped. Come at once.
Mary Haines.

"What—what's it mean, Mrs. Haines?" he gasped into the transmitter. "It ain't the young lady that Hal just took off the express, is it?"

"Yes, that's who it is, Curt. Cabot and the boys are coming into town as fast as they can ride; but you call Sheriff Hill and get as many men as you can—in case we need them. You'll hurry, won't you, Curt?"

"Yes, ma'am; and I'll get your message right on the wire. They'll put it ahead all along the line."

If Curt's speed in getting the telegram away was inspired partly by burning need of telling the news to Rockvale that did not reflect on Curt. He flashed after the New York message a terse call up and down the line to "Find the Sheriff," and then bolted out to the plaform. His shout was heard not only at the little hotel across the street from the station, but at the city limits of Rockvale a good mile away. Rockvale answered the shout as a clan answering the beacon's flare. When Curt Sikes shouted it meant news.

His messages along the line had little effect. He had spent the morning flaunting the news to fellow operators and rival communities that the Express had stopped at Rockvale. They had only half believed that, and now this added flourish was too much. Even Sheriff Hill, whom the message overtook him at Gatesburg, fifteen miles south, laughed when he read it, and started for Rockvale only because he was going there anyway to get Case Egan.

"There aint much doubt which is now out leadin' city—Butte or Rockvale," he remarked as he swung to his saddle and set off with two deputies.

He found something more than overdone home town pride in Rockvale, however. The narrow streets were filled with men, women and curious, wide-mouthed children. Horses, packed for long riding, with rifles holstered to the saddles, were tied all along the rails of both the main hotel and the station. Curt Sikes was the center of a changing but ever interested group, but two of the Haines posse who had just come in with not any report of capture, but with all the vivid news of the hold-up were now the main objects of attention.

Briefly they told the story of the pursuit. With Haines leading they had struck a trail that took them to the river. They had waded the river and found no trail on the other side. Knowing the bandits had taken to the middle of the stream, Haines had divided his party. He sent two men down stream, one on each side and he and the three others rode up stream, two on each side.

After long rough riding Haines had found a trail coming out of the water. All four had followed it a long way. There were three bandits making the trail, but the three stopped and each took a different direction, one straight up into the hills, one straight down into the valley and the other off here towards town. Haines and one man had started on the trail to the hills. The other two—the two talking now—had each taken one of the other trails, but had lost them. They thought Haines would lose his, too. It had been a clean, up-to-date expert piece of work—this kidnapping. The getaway had been a work of art, just as the hold-up had been a wonder piece of stage setting.

"You saw all the gang that held up—" asked the Sheriff.

"We wasn't held up—tha'd a been too sick, I guess," said one of the boys. "It was Boss Haines an' the girl that was stopped."

"Well, then, I mean did Haines see the gang? Were any of them Indians?"

"Injuns? No. The Boss thinks some of em were cattle-crooks from the Case Egan outfit. I guess they ain't no Montana Injuns that'd start anythin' like that."

"You guess a lot more than you know," said the Sheriff quitly. "I may be calling on any of you boys for some fast work against old Red Snake any of these days."

"What's the trouble, Sheriff?"

"Oh, just one of their devils brewing bad medicine again up at Shi-wah-ki village. Red Snake always was a little bit crazy—talking about the thieving white man that stole his country and looking for a chance to get the rest of his people killed off."

"I heard that down at Hallick's last week," drawled a man in the crowd. "The Sioux is only waitin' for the Great White Queen to come out o' the heart o' the airth an lead 'em on the warpath. They got a surprisn' plenty o' arms, too, for reservation Injuns. Didja know that, Sheriff?"

The Sheriff nodded slowly. "I wish Haines would get in," he said. "I'd like to have a talk with him before we start. But it's getting late."

The dull thudding of tired horses' hoofs from the other side of the hill below town came to him as an answer to his wish. Presently Haines and his companion joined silently, the eager crowd at the station.

The owner of the Double Cross seemed to have aged ten years since he had driven away with Pauline from that same station platform only a few hours before. He was bowed and broken by the grim result of his merry plan. He would have given all the acres of the Double Cross for just a word about Pauline. he would have given his life to know that she was alive. But he had learned nothing.

"There's nothing for it, Sheriff, but to rake the whole country," he said wearily. "They've hidden her somewhere, if they haven't killed her. And if they've killed her, mind, it's me you're to hang for it."

The Sheriff laid a strong hand on his old old friend's shoulder. "I can get the state militia out to look for that girl, Hal," he said. "By the way, is there anything—anything queer about her" he asked.

"What do you mean?"

"Why, only that her folks have been writing to the Governor at Helena. Sikes just gave me this—from Governor Casson himself. Who is this Raymond Owen. Who's been wiring to the Governor?"

"That's her guardian, I think. H'm." mused Haines as he read the message, "this is queer. I wish they'd have wired me that—yesterday."

The Sheriff folded the telegram and putting it back in his pocket, stepped up on a box near the hotel door.

"I want to call for a hundred volunteer citizens to go huat this girl," he announced.

There was no response save a general outcry of the cowboys and miners for their horses. A minute later, all that was left in Rockvale was the building and the women children and old men who stood watching a cloud of dust blotting the sunset glow and listening to the retreating clatter of a flying cavalcade.

Sikes kept the office open late. At 7 o'clock he telephoned to Mrs Haines at the Double Cross:

"What does he say?" she cried.

"Just one word—'Comin'," said Curt in an aggrieved voice. "He could've sent ten words for the same price," he grumbled.

"Thank you Curt. The one word is enough."

Red Snake was one of the younger chiefs of the Sioux. He was too young to have had a share in the bloody last stand of his race in their Montana fastnesses; but he was old enough to have watched the dwindling of spirit and power among them for twenty years.

And every day of watching kindled new fire of hate in the breast of the Indian. In him the spirit of his fathers had left the old unquenchable belief in the Day of Restoration, when, by some supernatural intervention, the Indians would return to their lands, the lands return to their primeval state, and civilization be lost in the obliterating wilderness.

The officers of the Agency had had trouble with Red Snake on several occasions. Twice he had started out at the head of war parties and had been caught just in time to prevent bloodshed among the isolated settlers. But of late—that is, until within the last two months—he had been docile and peaceful. The new disturbances—the occasional shooting of a cowboy and the petty stealing of cattle dated from the beginning of the sway of a new medicine man in Red Snake's principal village of Shi-wah-ki.

His name was of many syllables in the native language, but he was known to the whites as Big Smoke. He was a young Indian who had spent some years among the whites in the Southwest, had made a pretense at getting an education, but had reverted violently to the life and faith of his fathers. Big Smoke had predicted to Red Snake the coming of the Great White Queen, who would empower the arms of the redman to overthrow the whites and would make him again master of his rightful lands.

Red Snake, squatted on a blanket beside his tepee, listened with immobile features but with a thrilled heart. He summoned a council of the chiefs, secretly, and the medicine man addressed his message to them also.

Thereafter the Indians of Shi-wah-ki were restive. Their growing spirit of rebellion manifested itself in foolish little offences against the white men. The offences were punished with the white man's customary sternness and this increased the rancor of the Indians.

It increased, too, their eagerness for the fulfilment of the strange prophecy of the coming of the White Queen.

On the very day when the whites in Big Smoke's village of Rockvale was in a hubbub of excitement because of the kidnapping of Pauline Marvin, the village of Shi-wah-ki, in its far mountain nest, was tumultuous with a different fervor.

Into the circle of the assembled chiefs, rimmed with awed faces of squaws and papooses, had danced the weird figure of Big Smoke. He had been called upon by Red Snake to announce what further his medicine had revealed to him of the White Queen.

Big Smoke wore the head of a wolf with cow's horns set over the ears. His lithe red body was covered with a long bear skin. His legs were bare to the top of his gayly beaded moccasins.

He circled the silent group with fantastic gyrations and stopped finally in the centre. Lifting his hands, he addressed the tribe. First, in glowing rhetoric, he pictured the ancient glory of the Sioux—their wealth in lands, their prowess in the hunt, their triumph over all other redmen. He told of their long and brave struggle with the white man, who by the intervention of wicked gods had been enabled to conquer them. But the time of vengeance and retribution had come after long years. The Indian was to return to his own.

"The Great Spirit is sending us a leader," said Big Smoke. "The Great Spirit has spoken to me and said: 'Lo, I will send a White Queen and golden hair. She shall come from the heart of the Earth, and she shall lead your warriors against the oppressor.'"

This was the third time Big Smoke had said this. That was what made it most impressive to the listeners. Big Smoke had staked not only his reputation as a medicine man, but, also his life, upon this wonderful prediction, which had aroused his people as they had not been aroused in fifty years. For it was the law of the ancient code that fulfilment must follow immediately the third announcement of the miracle. If fulfilment failed there remained only the Great Death Stone in the valley. No prophet of the tribe had ever won in the race with the Death Stone.

And so the chiefs sat in respectful silence and the young braves arose eager for the war dance when Big Smoke finished speaking.

The dance, beginning slowly, waxed wilder; the tom toms beat more vibrantly, until the whole village was encircled by the painted and bonneted tribesmen. The red glare of daylight fires illuminated the wild faces. The women cowered with their children beside the tepees. In the midst of the tumult, the medicine man stood with hands stretched upward calling on the Great Spirit to send the White Queen.

When the dance had subsided, the Council resumed its deliberations.

It was arranged that there should be a hunt that afternoon and the foxes or coyotes should be driven as near as possible to the settlements. This would serve a double purpose. It would be a means of reconnoitering and it would make the whites think the Indians were engaged in peaceful pursuits.

Pauline, after her first startled cry, stood spellbound by the two glowing eyes that shone from the far end of the cave.

There was no light now—save for the eyes. The rift in the roof from which the mysterious glow had come seemed to have been closed suddenly. The pitch darkness made the eyes doubly terrible, and just perceptibly they moved and flashed, which showed they were living eyes.

Pauline longed to scream, but could not. The mystery of the creature fascinated her. Behind those fiery points imagination had picture all manner of horrid shapes. Was the creature about to spring upon her? Would it attack, or was it as afraid as she?

The eyes vanished as suddenly as they had appeared. The low rustling sound came again; then the utter silence.

Pauline, freed of the uncanny gaze, was able to think and act. If that animal could find its way into her prison house, there must be another entrance to the cave.

It was plain that the animal had been crouching on the slant rock above the ledge. Pauline began again to group around the wall. She could touch the top of the ledge and now in several places she found small crevices in the wall by which she tried to climb.

Time and again she fell back. Her soft hands were torn by the jagged rock; her dress was in shreds; her long golden hair fell down upon her shoulders. She might have been some preternatural dweller of the place.

At last her foot held firm in a crevice three feet above the floor. Clutching the ledge-top, she groped for another step—and found it. In a moment she was on the ledge.

She sank there, covering her face with her hands. The eyes had blazed again scarcely three feet away. She felt the breath of hot nostrils, the rough hair of a beast, as the thing sprang. She felt that the end had come, but she still clung to the ledge.

As she uncovered her eyes, slowly, she was astonished to see that the faint light had returned. It came as she had thought, over a concealed shelf of stone above the rocky incline.

The eyes had vanished. The cave was still.

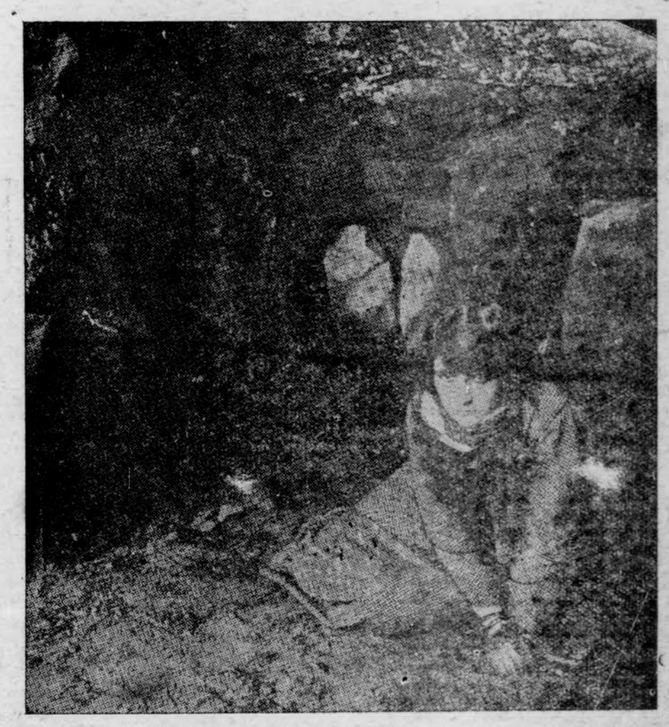
She began to scale the incline. Her hands and feet caught nubs and slits of the surface and a little higher she felt the cool dampness of earth and grasped the root of a tree. As she drew herself up, she looked over the shelf and saw, at one end of it, the open day.

She crawled a little way upon the shelf—then stopped, fearful. She hardly dared to go on. What if the orifice, large enough to admit the light, were too small for her to pass through. What if the light had been only a lure to torture her. What if she must return into the darkness with—that thing unknown, the thing with the blazing eyes!

Pauline crept on with her eyes shut. A stronger glow of light upon the closed lids told her she had reached the end of the shelving. The next moment would tell her if she had reached freedom or renewed captivity. She looked up.

Three of Red Snake's young warriors had gained most of the plaudits of the village during the afternoon of the hunt. They

(Continued on page 13.)



This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. Pauline, sealed in Cave by the Gun men, begins search for Freedom

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. The Sheriff Calls for a Posse to Rescue Pauline.

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(Continued on 6 column.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

ELECTRIC SURGES.

PROTECTING POWER SCHEMES.

With the rapidly increasing size of electric power systems in this country and abroad, growing importance is attached to the protection of the plant against electrical surges. In the past, breakdowns of generators and transformers have been attributed to defects in the insulation of the machines, whereas many have been occasioned by the stresses imposed upon the insulation by surges arising from unknown causes, says a writer in the "Daily Telegraph."

Electrical systems are never at rest. Surges of some dimension or other are continually passing to and fro along the mains, but it is only occasionally that they attain a magnitude sufficient to make themselves noticed by the operation of the overload relays or by the breakdown of the plant. When a breakdown occurs it is in very rare instances that the exact cause can be ascertained. It is usually attributed to defects in the generator or transformer that may have broken down, with the result that the manufacturer of the electrical plant has unjustly suffered in reputation and the supply authority has been caused expense and inconvenience through the disablement of the lant.

Realising the growing importance of the situation the General Electric Company (Ltd.), have placed themselves in a position to undertake the complete protection of electrical power systems against voltage surges, and have issued a most instructive bulletin clearly describing the type of condenser protective gear which has long been relied upon for protection against surges on the many large power transmission schemes of the Continent, and which, with the growing size of power schemes in this country, will assuredly be largely resorted to here.

CAUSES AND PREVENTION OF SURGES.

Electrical voltage surges occuring in alternating current systems are due to four principal causes; (a) resonance, (b) switching, (c) arcs and sparks, (d) lightning effects.

Originally devised to cope with lightning effects the cause of comparatively little trouble in Great Britain, although, abroad responsible for a considerable amount of damage to electrical transmission lines—protective devices against voltage surges have been influenced in their development by the rapid increase in size of electrical power systems which has necessitated the installation of apparatus for preventing damage to the plant due to the abovementioned causes.

The condenser is the principal piece of apparatus for preventing such damage. The main advantages of the condenser, as skilfully summarised in the bulletin, are: (1) It is connected direct to the line, so there is no dielectric spark lag: (2) it is the only arrester not containing an air-gap, the setting of which may become vitiated by reason of deposits of dust, changes in the atmospheric conditions, and variations in other factors; (3) it is the only arrester discriminating adequately between the low frequency of the line and the high frequency of a surge; (4) it is the only arrester which can be installed without a series resistance; (5) it does not require any charging or daily attention like the aluminium arrester; (6) the condenser is the only arrester which does not permit line current to flow during the time it is discharging the surge, beyond the charging current, which has a very low power factor and flows continuously; (7) the condenser is the only surge protective device which modifies the wave form of steep-fronted waves.

CONDENSERS AND COMPLEMENTARY DEVICES.

The condensers usually installed are capable of effecting a reduction in the surge pressure of a 100,000-cycle surge to 0.067 of its value and of a 1,000,000-cycle per second surge to 0.007 of its value. No other form of arrester if safely designed can effect a comparable reduction in surge pressure.

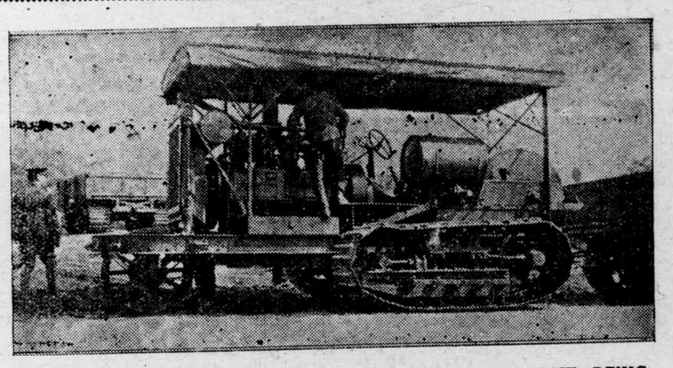
Condenser protective gear for the protection of power systems, both large and small, against surges of all voltages and frequencies has been in operation for a considerable number of years with every success. Large numbers of instances are on record where surges which have been the cause of repeated breakdowns and interruptions to the supply have been rendered innocuous by condenser protective gear.

It must be borne in mind, however, that no single device, be it a condenser, aluminium arrester, multigap arrester, Giles value, or any other, will of itself completely protect a system. One device will protect against high voltage, another will protect against high frequency, but no single one will protect against all. While the condenser is the only one which protects against excess pressures of high frequency, and against steep wave front, with it must be installed a complementary device to protect against surges of low frequency but high voltage. The Giles valve is probably the best for this purpose, and the combination of Giles valve and Moscicki condenser should afford a thorough protection of the system.

MR. W. W. LACKIE, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.

Chief Engineer of the Glasgow Corporation Electricity Department and President of the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Scotland.

Mr. W. W. Lackie, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., was born at Montrose in 1869, and was educated at Montrose and Aberdeen. He afterwards attended Glasgow University where he studied under Lord Kelvin. He joined the firm of Messrs. Mavor and Coulson, who at that time owned in embryo what afterwards became the Electricity Department of the Glasgow Corporation. He was appointed Chief Assistant Engineer in 1898, and in 1905 became Chief Engineer. Mr. Lackie is President of the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, and Past Chairman of the Scottish Local Section of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, and of the incorporated Municipal Electrical Association. He has contributed various papers on technical subjects and has devoted a good deal of attention to the complex question of charging for electrical energy, several of his ideas now being in operation.



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A "CATERPILLAR" TRACTOR.

A petrol-driven tractor of American (Holt) design, specially constructed for work over rough and uneven tracks, sandy or semiboggy ground and up inclines not negotiable by the ordinary type of lorry, is shown in the accompanying illustration. Because of its peculiar build and curious method of progression, it is aptly nicknamed "The Caterpillar" by the Mechanical Transport Section of the Army Service Corps.

It is fitted with one steering wheel and two rear travelling wheels, each composed of a flanged and hinged strip of steel two feet wide; these cover a comparatively large area and so give the firm and even grip. Trucks similarly furnished are in use, giving the tractors a haulage capacity of sixty tons.

Four miles per hour is its maximum speed, a gallon of petrol being consumed per running mile.

"The Caterpillar" has superseded the eight heavy draught horses formerly employed to haul the heavy guns of our Royal Garrison Artillery.

HIGH-SPEED STEEL ALLOYS.

Writing on the subject of the alloys of high-speed steel, a correspondent to "Engineering" says: "No subject, probably, is receiving more attention in the steel trade of Sheffield to-day than that of alloys used for making high-speed steel. Since the discovery that certain rare metals gave to high-speed steel its essential property and of the method of applying them successfully in manufacture the trade in question has been revolutionised. Although the modern variety of steel will do treble the work of the old there has been a big increase of demand and output, and makers have enjoyed a measure of prosperity never dreamed of before. Metallic tungsten, the most important of the necessary ingredients, came from Germany before the war, but it is now certain that an adequate supply of British tungsten is assured.

"Half a dozen works in England are stated to be engaged in the manufacture of tungsten, several of them turning out the alloy in its metallic form. Four firms are grappling with the problem of ferrotungsten. One of them is sending out considerable quantities. A second promises a maximum of some 30 tons a month."

ELECTRO-PLATING WITH COBALT.

Commercial plating with nickel is an industry of very great magnitude, but although it has been known for a long time that the closely related metal cobat is capable of yielding similar results, there has been heretofore no practical application of this metal in this way, doubtless on account of its greater value due to its use in producing the blue colour of glazes used in the ceramic industry, etc. From an article in the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry" it appears that, on account of an increased production of cobalt in recent years in the province of Ontario, there is probably a need of a more extensive utilisation of this metal. Messrs. H. T. Kalmus, C. H. Harper and W. L. Savell, of the Canadian Department of Mines, have made extensive experiments with cobalt plating, and have found that this metal has some advantages over nickel which in practice may overcome its higher cost. One of the best cobalt plating solutions, used with metallic cobalt anodes, is made as follows:—Cobalt sulphate (anhydrous) 312 grams, sodium chloride 19.5 grams, boric acid nearly to saturation, and water, 1,000 c.c. The cobalt may be deposited on various metals and alloys, and the platings are firm, hard and uniform. They may be buffed to a satisfactorily finished surface, which, although brilliantly white, has a slightly bluish cast. An advantage of the solution that has been mentioned is that it is capable of plating at least 15 times as fast as the fastest satisfactory nickel solution. It appears that the cobalt plating rapidly deposited is harder than nickel plate, so that less cobalt is required to give the same protection. As the present price of cobalt is about four times that of nickel it may seem doubtful whether the former can replace the latter in practice. The authors, however, claim this to be probable.

OIL-MIXED CONCRETE.

A Canadian contemporary mentions, writes the "Surveyor," that while experimenting in an attempt to develop to non-absorbent, resilient and dustless road material, capable of withstanding the severe shearing and ravelling action of motor traffic, Mr. Logan Waller Page, Director of the United States Office of Public Roads, discovered the waterproofing qualities of oil-mixed concrete. Extensive laboratory and service tests have definitely established the value of this oil-mixed concrete for damp-proof construction, and a new bulletin, No. 230, has been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. This bulletin discusses fully the preparation and use of oil-mixed concrete. Briefly summarised, the conclusions to be drawn from them are that the admixture of certain mineral oils in small proportions, not to exceed 10 per cent. of the cement used, does not lessen the tensile strength of mortar; that the decrease in the compressive strength of mortar and concrete is not serious; that concrete mixed with oil takes much longer to set hard, perhaps twice as long, but that the increase in strength is nearly as rapid in the oil-mixed material as in the plain concrete. The use of oil does not make the concrete impervious to heavy water pressure, but it does make it practically non-absorbent under low heads. The value of oil-mixed concrete is said to be particularly great in the construction of basement floors and walls, watering troughs cisterns, and in all parts of concrete structures that are to be made damp-proof. The oil should in no case exceed 10 per cent. of the weight of the cement, and for the most part 5 per cent. is all that is necessary. The sand and cement should be first mixed with the proper amount of water into a stiff mortar, to which is added the correct amount of oil, and the whole mass again thoroughly mixed until all traces of oil have disappeared. Particular care should be taken to ensure that the oil is thoroughly incorporated in the mixture, and the time of mixing should be practically double that when the oil is not used. The kind of oil is also important, and technical specifications are suggested in the bulletin in order to prevent the use of certain oils which might tend to impair the strength of the mortar or the concrete.

IRON DEPOSITS IN WATER MAINS.

Compounds of iron are widely distributed through rocks and soils, and as carbonic acid and certain earthy acids have the power of dissolving iron, the latter readily passes into solution in water, states the "Sanitary Record." It is also found suspended in the water in a colloidal state as hydroxide of iron. A quantity of only 0.2 grains per gallon is sufficient to render the water astringent and unpalatable, while even one-tenth of this quantity renders the water a suitable medium for the growth of certain iron bacteria which attack the mains through which the water passes and from an incrustation which may eventually block the pipes. The growths consist of gelatinous filaments impregnated with iron oxide, which in time become friable and, being detached, discolour the water, while fragments are washed out through the services, causing a brown sediment in the water on standing, which sometimes has an offensive odour, particularly when the water is warmed. In treating water under natural conditions it is usual to allow it to fall in a cascade through coke in an aerating tower fully exposed to the air, so as to reach as high a degree of oxygenation as possible. The water is then passed through a slow sand filter, upon the surface of which the precipitated iron is collected. Some of the iron, however, is retained by the coke which becomes choked in the course of time. Moorland waters containing humic or peaty acids holding the iron in solution do not respond readily to aeration, and it is desirable to use lime, which reacts on the combined iron and produces separation, or to use a coagulant such as alumina.

MASONRY DAMS.

We excerpt the following instructive note from the "Sanitary Record":—In building masonry dams for waterworks reservoirs the material should be made solid throughout. If rock is easily obtainable a good material is cyclopean rubble, or boulder concrete, formed with large masses of rock grouted in and packed solid with cement concrete in the proportion of one cement, two sand and five stone. The foundation must be taken down to the solid rock and be free from all fissures or springs. Any water that may be found on the site of the dam should be picked up by pipes and carried to the outside of the wall as soon as conveniently may be, and if the soil on the upstream side of the dam is not watertight a tongue trench, 6 feet wide, should be formed along the toe of the dam. The cross-section required for a masonry dam is readily arrived at from well-known principles, by calculating the thrust of the water, which is a known amount according to the depth, and not, as in the case of retaining walls for earth, variable and impossible to be accurately estimated except by great experience; but on the other hand, changes of temperature may set up considerable stresses in masonry dams. The line of thrust when drawn on the cross-section should fall within its middle third, but at the same time consideration should be had to the pressure on the toe of the dam, and also on the outer face, to prevent overturning by crushing the material. The maximum compressive stress should not exceed ten or eleven tons per square foot, and, as an additional factor of safety, no allowance should be made for the tensile strength of the material on the inner face,

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(Continued from 1st column.)

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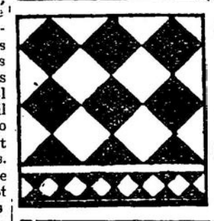

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THE PERILS OF PAULINE.

(*Continued from page* 12.)

rode together and not only did they bring in many foxes and coyotes, but much news of the white people. They had met armed men throughout all the mountain country, riding up and down the river. The armed men had greeted them fairly and had asked them for information of other white men—who had stolen a girl and carried her away. The white men were thus fighting among themselves. It was a propitious time for the coming of the new Queen.

These three young men, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, had just startde the drive of a coyote towards the level country when the quarry doubled suddenly and turned into the hills.

With shouts and shots, the Indians pursued it, but their horses were no match for it on the devious wooded paths, and grunting their disgust they saw it dive into a burrow in a rocky hollow of the cliff.

The hunters were tired and disgusted with their final failure. They dismounted and stood about the mouth of the burrow grumbling and "cursing their luck" in an ancient tongue. At last two of them mounted and started to ride away and their companion followed, slowly, leading his horse.

A sound made him turn his head. With a cry of mingled fear and joy, of awe and triumph, he threw himself prostrate before the mouth of the burrow.

The other Indians dashed back. They literally fell from their horses to the feet of the wonderful being that had risen from the heart of the earth—the promised goddess that would lead them against the oppressors. In the poor, dishevelled person of Pauline, coming from her prison cave, they saw their great White Queen.

(*To be Continued.*)

This story will be shown in pictures on Saturday the 2nd October, 1915.

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GERMAN DUPLICITY,

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC REVELATIONS.

NEW BELGIAN GREY BOOK.

The Belgian Government on August 31, issued a second Grey Book printed in French. In it are given further new and important documents relating to events before the war.

The most remarkable of these documents is a despatch which the Belgian Minister in Berlin sent by courier (fearing that it might be tampered with by the German secret service) to his Government on July 26, 1914, (after the Austro-Hungarian Note to Serbia). In it, according to the "Daily Chronicle's" English version, he said:

Repeated conversations that I had yesterday with the French Ambassador, the Greek and Dutch Ministers, and the British Charge d'Affaires resulted in giving me the impression that the ultimatum to Serbia is a coup prepared between Vienna and Berlin, or rather one thought out here and executed in Vienna. It is this which constitutes the great danger. The vengeance to be exacted for the assassination of the Grand Ducal Heir to the (Austro-Hungarian) throne and for the Pan-Serbian agitation serve only as a pretext. The end that is aimed at besides the wiping out of Serbia and of Jugo-Slav (Southern Slav) aspirations, is to deal a mortal blow at Russia and France, with the hope that England would remain outside the struggle.

To justify these views I must remind you of the opinion that prevails in the German General Staff, to wit, that a war with France and Russia is inevitable and not far distant—*an opinion which they have succeeded in getting the Emperor to share.*

This war, ardently desired by the military and Pan-German party, might be undertaken today, this party judges, under circumstances which are extremely favourable for Germany, and are not likely to present themselves again in any short space of time:

Germany has completed her military reinforcements provided for by the Law of 1912, and, on the other hand, she feels that she cannot keep up indefinitely an armament race with Russia and France, which would end in ruining her.

The War-Levy (Wehrbeitrag), has been a disappointment for the Imperial Government, to whom it has shown the limit of the national wealth.

Russia, before she has completed her military reorganisation, has committed the mistake of exposing her strength That strength will become formidable only some years hence; what she now lacks is the deployment of the necessary lines of railway As for France, M. Charles Humbert has revealed the insufficiency of guns of great calibre; now it is just that arm that, so it seems, is to decide the fate of battles.

England, finally, whom for two years past the German Government has been trying, not without some success, to detach from France and Russia, is paralysed by internal dissensions and her Irish quarrels.

The existence of a concerted plan between Berlin and Vienna is proved to the eyes of my colleagues and of myself by the obstinacy that the Wilhelmstrasse adopts in denying that it had any acquaintance before Tuesday last with the tenor of the Austrian Note.

It was also on Tuesday last that it became known in Rome which explains the disgust and discontent displayed here by the Italian Ambassador. How can it be admitted that this Note, destined as it is to make war immediate and inevitable, both by reason of the excessive harshness of its conditions and by reason of the short delay allowed to the Belgrade Cabinet to carry them out, could have been drawn up without the knowledge of the German Government and without its active collaboration, when it involves for it the gravest consequences?

What proves still more the perfect accord between the two Governments is their simultaneous refusal to prolong the period allowed to Serbia.

The desire for immediate and unavoidable hostilities must have been the same in Berlin and Vienna. The paternity of the plan and the suggestion of the measures to be employed are attributed here, in the diplomatic world, by reason of their very cleverness, worthy of a Bismarck, to the brain of a German rather than an Austrian diplomat. The secret has been well kept and its execution pursued with a marvellous rapidity.

Observe that, if the secret aim of the statesman of the two Empires is not really to generalise the war and to force Russia and France to take part in it, but only to wipe out the power of Serbia, and to prevent her from pursuing her occult work of propaganda, the result is the same. It is impossible that the foreseeing of this result has escaped the clear-sighted eyes of the directors of the German Empire. In the one as in the other of these suppositions, the intervention of Russia would seem inevitable; they must have coldly faced this complication and prepared themselves to give energetic support to the Allies.

The prospect of a European war has not made them hesitate for an instant, even if the desire to unchain it has not been the motive of their conduct.

Regularity of the bowels is necessary to good health. Their function is to remove refuse and poisonous substances from the system. Kasagra is an ideal laxative tonic, and cures bowel torpidity. D 17

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 27TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

In the Division Court. No. 40.

"For Argument on the question of Costs between Defendants "inter se."

1184-12.—Captain & Vaidya, Bai Gangabai & anr, v. Shah Passu Parbat & ors, Ardeshir H D & Co.

For Recording Compromise Under O XXIII. R3.

990-14.—In Person, Motiram Naran v. Bhaichand Vanmali & anr, Motichand & D, Jamsetji R & D.

For Confirmation of the Special Comrs' Report and for Recording Adjustment under OXXIII R3.

771-15.—Unwalla P & Papa, Maniram Radhakisson v. Moorlidhar Sittaram, Surajmal & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

79-15—Payne and Co, H E Bode and Sons a firm v Lalji Doongersey and Co a firm, Shroff D and D, Part heard.

108-15—Mulla and Mulla, Khatizabai v Haji Mahomed Azamtullakhan, Captain & Vaidya.

1012-14.—D. J. Mantri, Rao Saheb Jayaram Janardhan Mantri & ors, v. Manecksji Rustomji Sethna & ors, Edgelow G. W & Co.

901-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhasi Ladha & Co., a firm, v. Damji Hirji & Co., a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

894-13.—Captain & Vaidya, Lakhamsi Ludha & Co., a firm, v. Damji Hirji & Co. a firm, & ors, Edgelow G W & Co.

18-15—Malvi H M and R, Bai Kapilagavri widow v Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi and ors, Mans H M and Co, Matubhai J and M.

28-15.—In Person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors, Madh K & C.

124-15.—D J Mantri Arjun Jairam v. Shivi, wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purmanand & Co.

296-15.—Mulla & M, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Tricumdas Lalji, a firm, Sabnis & G.

633-14—Rustomji and G. Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and V.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir Y and S.

727-15.—Payne & Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd, in Liqn, v. Ramjanally Megji, N. C. Dalal.

310-15.—Little & Co, Aboo-Bucker Abdul Raheman & Co, a firm, v. Ramchander Lachminarayen, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

336-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Vardhwan Brothers Limited, v. Shamchandra Rampratap Malvi H M & R.

390-15.—Ardshir H D & Co, Bai Kashibai & anr, v. Fulchand Hirji, Motichand & D.

515-15.—Surajmal & Co, Nandlal Bhewamram v. Abubakar Abdul Rehman, & anr, Little & Co.

361-15.—Mulji & Th Narbaddabai alias Bawli v. Basil Norman Lang & ors, S Metham B & Co, Madh K & Ch, Mirza M & M.

551-15.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Rampratap Monghilal, a firm v. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ltd, Crawford B & Co.

189-15.—Madh K & Ch, Damodherdas Vandrawandas v. Devidas Vandravandas, Edgelow G W & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

In the Division Court No. 53.

For Judgment.

179-14—Daphtary F and D, Haji Arjun Gulam Hoosein a firm v The Bombay pesay v Withoba Sambhaji Telly & and Africa Steam Navigation Co Ltd, Matubhai J and M, Part heard.

Suits for Hearing & Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

146-15.—Little & Co, The Texas Company v. The Bombay Banking Co, Ld, (in Liquidation, & anr), Matubhai J & M.

582-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Chaturbhuj Goverdhandas v. Fatehmahomed Haji Joosub, & anr, Captain & V. Bhai K & Gir.

184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharmsey Assoo & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, In Person. Jamsetji R & D.

394-15.—Merwanji K & Co, Limji Nowroji Banaji v. Limji Nowroji Banaji & ors, Merwanji K & Co, Little & Co, Ardeshir H D & Co.

347-15.—Pandia & Co, Harsi Keshanji v. Bai Rukhanabai, widow, Vachha & Co.

348-15.—Pandia & Co, Mulji Bharanal, v. Bai Rukhmabai, widow, Vachha & Co.

382-15.—Madh K & Ch, Sakarchand Meraj & anr, v. Premchand Odhavji & Co, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

407-15.—Payne & Co, Alladin Hashund v. Noorbanubai, widow, Captain & V.

459-15.—Kharas & Co, Govind Janba Patel v. Bai Hirabai, widow, & ors, M. B Chothia.

133-15.—Craigie B & C, Sir Shapurji Broacha & anr, v. Sir Cawasji Jehangir, Baronet, Ard H D & Co.

136-15—Craigie B and Co, Sir Shapurji Broacha and anr v Vasantrao Anandrao Dabolkar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1498-14.—Malvi H M & R, Kaikhusru Framji Marker v. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Wadia, Edg G W & Co.

1135-14.—Matu J & M, The Bombay Banking Co, Ltd, v. Ganesh Sakharam Sardisai, Khand L & M.

711-14—Matubhai J and M, The Bombay Banking Co Ltd v Vithaldas Rowji and ors, Mulla and M, Bhaishanker K and G.

400-14.—Captain & V, Mahomed Roshan Bari & ors, Abdul Mahomed Abdulla Muktaboy, Ard H D & Co.

138-15.—Unwalla P & P, Kandaji Jacoo v. Gulab Balaram & ors, Ragh N & Co, Kh L & M, Bhai K & G, Little & Co.

1268-14.—Patell & Ez, Eleji Umarsey, a firm, v. W & A Graham, a firm, Craigie B & C.

S C Ct 642-23013-14.—Craigie B & C, Sir John Hatt Noble Graham, & ors, v. Vallabhdas Shivji & ors, Patell & Ez.

427-13.—Patell & Ez, Bai Hoosinbai, widow, & ors, v. Abdul Kayune Abdul Hoosein & anr, Mans H M & Co.

1145-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co, Ganga widow, v. Moolji Chagpal, Madhowji K & Ch.

412-15.—Surajmal & Co, Motichand Rupchand & ors, v. Multani Tolaram Nebandas & anr, Malvi H M & R.

193-15.—Manecklal & Co., Gangubai, widow, v. Vithal Manohar Chawan, & ors, Mehta D & L, Rustomji & G, Manecklal & Co.

802-15—Payne and Co, Monghibai widow and anr v. Madhowji Laljibhai and ors, Captain and Vaidya.

858-14.—Mans H M & Co, Mariambibi, widow, v. Ashabai, widow, & ors, Captain & V, F P Pavri, Tyabji D & Co.

173-14.—Jehangir M & Somji, Lakhman Moghaji Nakwa v. Esmail Haji Cassam, Payne & Co.

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Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.

In the Division Court No. 43.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal

(In Court.)

Long Causes.

194-14—Edg G W & Co Messrs Hirachand Vanechand a firm v. Shriram Fatichand and ors Bhaishanker K & G, Part heard.

Admiralty Suit.

1-15.—Crawford B & Co, Thos Wilson Sons & Co, Ltd, v. Dada Miya Khandwani owner of the S. S. Lawoe, Payne & Co.

Long Causes.

514-15.—Madhowji K & Ch, Shiv Narayen Baldewdas, a firm, v. Lillockchand Kalianmal, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

221-14.—Daphtary F & D, Haridas Naranji & anr, v. Khimji Purshotam & ors, Little & Co.

768-13—Daphtary F & D Rai Saheb Kesherising Chandmal, v. Shivnath Shriram, Tyabji D & Co.

1380-14—Jehangir S M & H Edalji Cowasji Patel v. Shavakshaw Jamshedji Dubash Dubash & Co.

779-14—Mehta D & L Laxmibai Widow v. Parwatibai Widow & anr Raghavaya N and Co, Jehangir S M and H.

758-14—Mulla and M Tillockchand Mamraj a firm v. Surajmal Leherchand a firm Surajmal & Co.

1293-14—N C Dalal Moreshwar Malwankar v. Soorajbai Widow & anr Patell & Ez Edgelow G W & Co.

1369-14—Mulla and M Jainambai and anr v. Maneckbai Widow & anr.

1222-14—N C Dalal Bhimabai Malwankar v. Soorajbai Widow and anr Patell and Ez Edgelow G W & Co.

644-14—Payne and Co Kasturchand Sadasukh v. Saruchand Hukumchand a firm Malvi H M & R.

195-14—Madhawji & Co Keshow Balwant Rajguru & ors v. Adaibhan Sobhaji & Co a & ors v. Adaibhan Sobhaji & Co a firm & ors Khanderao L & M Sabnis and G Edgelow G W & Co.

360-11.—Jehangir M & S Chimabai Widow, v. Dhulla Kuppa and ors Daphtary F and D Matubhai J & M.

223-14—Daphtary F and D Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v. Thakor Mouji Liladhar & Co a firm Bhimji & Co.

O. S. 328-15—Payne & Co Madhowlal Govindram and anr v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors Payne and Co Edgelow G W Co.

1217-14—Little & Co The Indian Specie Bank Ltd (in Liquidation) v. Krishna Subramany Aiyyar & ors Edgelow G W & Co In person.

443-14—Smetham B & Co Kashinath Narayen Kangootkar v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar & anr Captain and V Rustomji and G.

12-15—Little and Co John Sanders Slater v. Daphtary Fareira & Diwan a firm Merwanji K & Co.

S C C T 732-26191-14—Jehangir M & S Behramji Hirjibhai Warden and ors v. Bai Samratbai Widow Khanderao L & M.

145-15—Khanderao L & M Bai Samratbai Widow v. Kaikhusroo Behramji Mehta and ors Jehangir M & S.

1137-14—Merwanji K & Co Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank Ltd and anr Kanga and S.

332-15—Captain & Vaidya B N Lang v. The Indian Specie Bank Ltd. (In Liquidation) Little & Co.

346-15—Mehta D & Lalji Sha Koopaji Dallaji & Co a firm v. Thakker Lukhundas Pragji Mulji & Tha.

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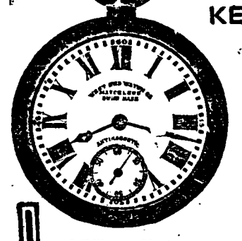

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THE BEGINNINGS OF SOCIAL REFORM.

(BY SANDY SEVENTY.)

A reference in brief to matters social in the Fifties may not be out of place. First, then, as to social intercourse between communities. Though in matters of trade the different communities pursuing mercantile avocations freely mixed with each other, the intercourse may be said to end there. European merchants were exceedingly affable and were no doubt courteous in their mercantile relations with their Indian customers, constituents and guaranteed brokers. The last enjoyed their highest confidence, and their mutual regard and esteem were great. But beyond these relations there were none others or next to none. The Hindu or the Mussalman, whether orthodox or any other, could not intermingle freely with the European. At the best a few well-known European gentlemen of society would be invited to such functions as marriage festivities of the wealthy members of these communities. Sometimes they would be invited to a nautch party where they would put in an attendance of half an hour or so. At departing these European guests would be garlanded with flowers and rose water sprinkled on them, as is the custom even now. The host would be overpowering in his welcome and reception and the guests would most good-naturedly and whole-heartedly reciprocate the invitation and appreciate the good will. Beyond these amenities social matters did not go. There was a wide gulf fixed between the two communities and the Europeans. Not so as regards the Parsis. Free from the trammels of caste and custom indigenous to the country of their domicile, they were able to mix freely in European society. They dined with them and took a share in their sports and entertainments, though, of course, the last were not so common and frequent as are to be witnessed to-day. The wealthy guaranteed brokers would often give farewell entertainments of a magnificent character to their retiring "seignor," meaning the chief or some partner of the firm.

SOME LEADERS OF SOCIETY.

The Wadias, the Dadys, the Banajis, the Readymoneys and the Jamsetji Jijibhoys were all well known for their hospitality. Dinners or refreshments, or entertainments would be given in honour of some departing worthy. Expense was no consideration. The mainspring was to do honour to the guest in the most friendly spirit. The Lowji Wadia family, that is the descendants of the great naval builders, were so far known to be most prominent as hosts at a variety of entertainments given at Lowji Castle, the family seat, in the vicinity of the old Government House at Parel. The first Sir Jamsetji was the next, and his town seat, the same which is now occupied by Messrs. Evans, Fraser and Co., was the scene of many marriage festivities, whereat the Governor, Members of Council, other officials and many European citizens were invited. In the Fifties, by the courtesy of the Governor, his band, then known as the "Garrison Band" was lent for playing at such festivities. It was deemed very high honour by the host. Besides these "shethias" other Parsis also, specially those in business, mixed freely with the Europeans. The only drawback was that Parsi ladies were not present at such festivities and entertainments as has been the case for the last thirty years and more. Of course it goes without saying that in the Fifties caste and custom among the Hindus and Mahomedans were a great deal sterner in matters social than they are to-day. Their women folk were all in "purdah" as far as such public festivities were concerned. There might have been on occasions a mixed gathering of Parsi and Hindu women. Of Mahomedans there was none. Again, some of the social customs of the Parsis owed their origin to their long settlement in India among the territories of Hindu Rajas and Chiefs. Other superstitions, mostly of Hindu origin, were greatly in vogue and special reform societies were founded in order to sweep away the non-Zoroastrian customs and practices and to purify the religious rites, ceremonies and other matters of foreign extraction. There was also a very animated agitation with regard to the correction of the Parsi Calendar on account of the omission of counting the leap year, since their settlement in India in the Seventh Century A.D.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI—THE PIONEER REFORMER.

The principal social reformers were the Kamas who greatly befriended Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, who in the Fifties was known as the best Elphinstonian. Mr. Dadabhai founded the "Rast Goftar" for the purpose of educating the Parsis of those days both in the matter of the restoration of the purity of Zoroastrianism and for taking the first step in female education. It was in the fitness of things that he himself, who had immensely benefitted by education, should unflinchingly hold the torch of knowledge before his own community and lift them to a higher level, while weaning them from all foreign practices encrusted with the conservatism of over a thousand years. Mr. Dadabhai himself set a good example by first becoming a voluntary teacher of girls at their own homes. The encouragement he received was most favourable, though, of course, there were not wanting the tribe of the orthodox who were alarmed at what education may lead their females to! But undeterred Mr. Dadabhai went on his way in company with other friends, equally warm advocates of female education and religious and social reform. Indeed, reform in general was in the air in the Parsi community. And it was a glad harbinger of the bright dawn—the day that the first Parsi girls' school was founded to teach the three R's in Gujrathi. It was an excellent beginning, the solid fruits of which are to be discerned in the educated Parsi girl of the day, both in English and the Vernacular. Anyhow, the seed was sown in the ground, which was certain in the fullness of time to give a rich harvest. The Hindus were not backward. They followed the lead of the Parsis and schools in the Vernacular were established for girls, chiefly of the Maratha community. But the Mahomedan world was a world of cimmerian darkness, for at that date the number of Mahomedans educated fairly in English were rare and their number might be counted on one's fingers. Two religious Parsi societies were formed, called the Rahnumai Mazdiasna and the Rahi Rast. These had their own dogmas and doxys to grind, though, fairly reviewing them after this long stretch of time, it appears that the differences were like tweedledee and tweedledum. But it is superfluous and even unentertaining to enter into details of the schisms and factions. They had their days and have ceased to be. The only echo, which is sometimes faintly heard, is that about the correction of the Calendar, which for the omission of leap year days has gone wrong to the extent of over six months since the first comers settled in the land of the Sanjan Chief twelve hundred years ago. The Parsi New Year's Day, according to the reformed chronology should fall on the day of the vernal equinox or the Jamshedi Naoroj, the 21st March. As a matter of fact, this year the New Year's Day fell on the 12th September! Orthodoxy, though yearly declining, is still tenacious and if the reformers of to-day work on the line of least resistence, it goes without saying that another quarter of a century may witness fruition of their labours.

THE LIFTING OF THE PURDAH.

Going back to the Fifties, it may be said that fair preliminary progress was made with female education among the Parsis during that period and in 1858, the first Parsi journal for female instruction was published called the "Streebodh," chiefly owing to the efforts of Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali. It was published by the "Duftur Ashkara Press" founded by the Murzbans, who are indissolubly associated with every liberal reform among the Parsis and who were ever ready by means of tracts and journals to help the cause of social and religious reform. The Parsis should ever be proud of their Murzbans and the "Duftur Ashkara Press," which is still with us and prospering. The "Rast Goftar" was the advanced liberal paper of the Parsis, there being two other journals namely, the "Jame Jamshed" and the "Chabook", which were Liberal conservative. So, too, was the "Samachar." The "Rast Goftar" may be compared to the London "Spectator", of its early halcyon days. But speaking about social reform, and specially of sweeping away the practice borrowed from the Hindus of never allowing the females to go about in public and mix freely with the males, it may be observed that the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 brought the first beneficent innovation which rejoiced the hearts of the reformers. The Proclamation was celebrated in the city with great eclat and demonstration. There were many brilliant illuminations in the principal streets in and out of the Fort. And the Parsi females were too keen on viewing them. Queen Victoria was a name to be conjured with. There were many songs and verses in her honour and so some of the bolder ones made it a point to break the ice of isolation, so to say. The richer class of women used to go about in their carriages, mostly shigrams with the venetians half closed. On the night of the Proclamation illuminations they were about in open carriages. The venetians were let down. More, those classes who could not afford to drive in carriages went on foot. An sooth to say there was to be witnessed in the localities referred to quite a remarkable bevy of Parsi females attired in their rich silk saris and bejewelled. The "purdah" was literally lifted, and well it was that the veil was torn. Thenceforward their movements were freer, but yet only a minority had taken the courage. But the leaven was leavening slowly the whole lump.

THE GREAT DIWALI OF 1864.

Yet another historical event, six years later, happily offered itself. It was the great Diwali of 1864, when Bombay was overflowing with silver and gold and banking and financial institutions by the scores were daily springing in her midst. That Diwali was the best one known in the lifetime of the oldest inhabitant then living. The illuminations were then superb and on a lavish scale, never since known. It was a unique Diwali in every respect. The Parsi ladies of the city moved about freely both on foot and in carriages. The purdah was wholly lifted and since then the intermingling of males and females in Parsi and European society became universal. Thus it was that the spark kindled in the Fifties sent forth a lambent flame of social reform, which has since burned with steady light, of which the community is proud. Female education took long strides till in 1863 the first Parsi school for girls for teaching English was founded by the late Mr. Manockji Cursetji on the happy occasion of the marriage of Princess Alexandra of Denmark with Edward, Prince of Wales. The school, in memory of that occasion, was named the Alexandra School. It is a matter of rejoicing to see the school progressing and flourishing, thanks specially to Miss Manekji Cursetji and her brother Cursetji who are its life and soul. Vaster strides have been taken since 1863 in Parsi female education and to-day we are glad to notice so many Parsi girls who are graduates of the University, some of whom have taken high medical honours even in the University of London. Happy are the nation and the community whose mothers are educated.

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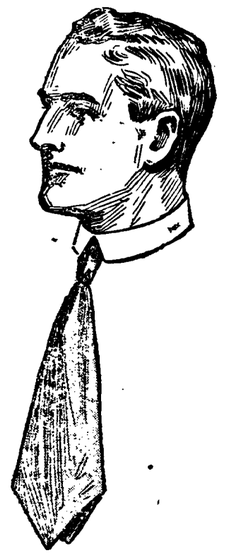

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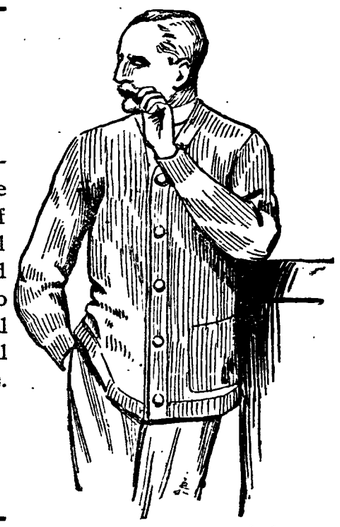

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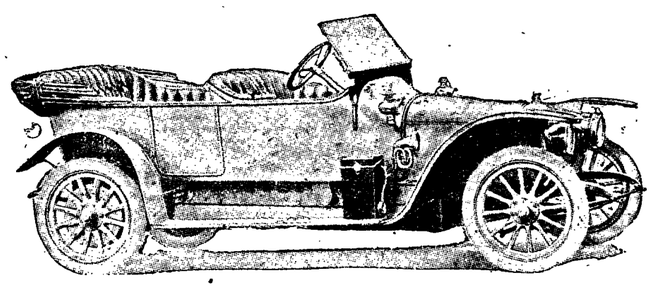

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